51 1961

THRONGS MOURN HAMMARSKJOLD

P. 8 c

4,000 at St. John's Include United Nations Notables

Mem. 9-23-61

By JOHN WICKLEIN

Envoys from many nations and many faiths attended a memorial service for Dag Hammarskjold yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine.

Four thousand persons were in the congregation and thousands attended other services here and elsewhere mourning the death of the United Nations Secretary General.

The large attendances and the comments of speakers at the services indicated that there had been a widespread deep emotional attachment for Mr. Hammarskjold.

Gen. Clark M. Eichelberger, president of the American Association for the United Nations, reported that it had received letters expressing grief from people over the country.

Some of the writers said they had wept when they heard the Hammarskjold had been killed in a plane crash in Northern Rhodesia.

General Eichelberger took part in a service sponsored by his association yesterday afternoon in Town Hall.

Every delegation to the United Nations had been invited to attend the cathedral service. Thirty-nine were officially represented, none of them from the Soviet bloc.

One Who Fought Evil

Among those attending the memorial were Mongi Slim, President of the United Nations General Assembly; Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Lord Hume, British Foreign Secretary and V. K. Krishna Menon, India's Minister of Defense.

They heard Henry Cabot Lodge, former United States representative at the United Nations, praise the late Secretary General as a fighter for whom 'nonresistance to evil was not a part of his creed."

The Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, delivered a sermon of eulogy.

In his address, Mr. Lodge said this of Mr. Hammarskjold:

"While much of his work in the United Nations was to harmonize the actions of nations—and for this he had a brilliant talent—he did not hesitate to take a stand within the United Nations, and, once the United Nations had acted, to be its gallant defender before the world."

Mr. Lodge declared that Mr. Hammarskjold had become the "dauntless leader" of the United Nations effort in the Congo, "which, had it not been made, could have resulted either in communism taking over the Congo or in the Congo becoming a second Worea."

His Devotion to Peace

Bishop Donegan, in a brief sermon, said:

"The debt we owe this man with his discipline and dedication is incalculable. He had a vocation as a blessed peacemaker. He lived up to his calling. Indeed he lived out his calling right to the end.

"We are also met here today to thank God for the United Nations and to pray a merciful Providence that He would prosper it as our present best hope for a world where men and women dwell together as children of a common Father."

Ambassadors, delegates and staff members from the following countries represented their missions in the United Nations: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaya, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States and Yemen.

The City of New York also was represented.

After the addresses and before holy communion the service provided an interval in which any member of the congregation who so desired might depart. Most of the diplomatic representation left the cathedral at this time.

Gathering in Town Hall

About 600 persons attended the hour-long service of tribute in Town Hall, which started at 2:30 P. M.

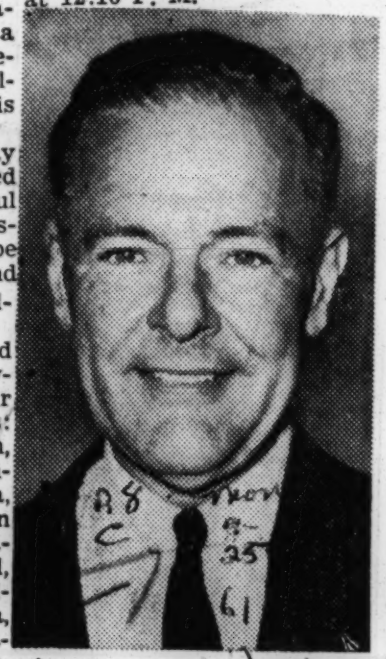
General Eichelberger described Mr. Hammarskjold as a man of "great physical courage, great moral courage," who "stood for the development of a society of free nations based on law and equality for all."

Other speakers included Lieut. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations; former Senator Frank Graham of North Carolina, chief United Nations negotiator in the India-Pakistan dispute, an dthe Rev. Donald S. Harrington, minister of the Community Church of New York.

Marian Anderson sang two hymns of tribute.

The American Association for the United Nations also took part in a service at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square.

In St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Park Avenue at Fifty-first Street, the rector, the Rev. Terrence J. Finlay, announced that a memorial service would be held there on Friday at 12:10 P. M.



Associated Press

DELIVERED EULOGY: Henry Cabot Lodge, former U. S. Ambassador to U. N., who spoke at memorial service for Dag Hammarskjold at the Cathedral Church of St: John the Divine.

Dag Is Dead But Wheels Turn at UN

New York Herald Tribune P. 4 Wed. 10-11-61

Gears Are Well Oiled In Machine He Built

New York, N. Y.

By William N. Oatis

Of The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

The United Nations has been running without a visible head for more than three week.

How does it do it?

Who tells the 4,400 employees what to do? Who regulates the spending—at the rate of $237 million a year?

Such questions have been asked increasingly since Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold died in a plane crash Sept. 18.

The answers are not easy to come by.

Under the best of circumstances, the UN secretariat is a fairly complicated bureaucracy. In this time of uncertainty, none of Mr. Hammarskjold's undersecretaries want it to appear that he putting himself above the rest. So responsibility is sometimes hard to fix.

Straws in the Wind

Straws in the wind float out now and then.

Whenevef a new permanent representative comes to the UN, he presents credentials to the Secretary General.

Last Thursday, Ambassador Gershon B. O. Collier came here as the first permanent representative of Sierra Leone. He presented his credentials to Andrew W. Cordier of the United States; in accepting them, Mr. Cordier was following a precedent laid down July 26, when he took the credentials of an Albanian ambassador in Mr. Hammarskjold's absence on a trip.

At that time Mr. Cordier was Mr. Hammarskjold's executive assistant. Since Aug. 1 he has had the altogether different title of Under-secretary for General Assembly Affairs. However, secretariat members say the precedent still held good.

Check For $3 Million

Another example involves a $3 million check for the UN Congo aid fund that West German observer Heinrich Knappstein brought in.

Ambassador Knappstein's office put out a press release saying he had presented the check to Chakravarthi V. of India, who has the rank of undersecretary and the title of chef du cabinet to the secretary general.

The UN press documents counterlisted the press release on its notice board with this cautionary advisory:

"Please note that Sir Alexander MacFarquhar was also present."

Sir Alexander, a British subject was Mr. Hammarskjold's adviser on civilian operations in the Congo.

He and Mr. Narasimhan are both members of the so-called Congo Club, which Mr. Hammarskjold set up long before he died.

The other members are Mr. Cordier; Under secretary Ralph J. Bunche, another American, and Brig. Indar Jit Rikhye, an Indian who was Mr. Hammarskjold's adviser on military operations in the Congo.

No Russian Nyets

That means the Congo Club consists of a British subject, two Americans and two Indians. It makes decisions on how the UN should act in the Congo.

The Russians have not objected to this—though they objected strenously and often, while Mr. Hammarskjold lived, that he, a citizen of neutral Sweden, had mismanaged things in the Congo.

Altogether, there are twenty-nine UN officials of undersecretary rank. Thirteen of them are at headquarters. But the undersecretaries have not become a collective leadership. Those at headquarters are said to have held only two meetings since Mr. Hammarskjold was killed—and both were concerned only with arrangements for his funeral.

Departmental Documents

What seems to be happening is that each undersecretary is running his own department the way he did before, following policies laid down in resolutions of the General Assembly and other UN bodies and in Mr. Hammarskjold's interpretations of those resolutions.

Each is telling the employees in his own department what to do. The controller, Bruce Turner, of New Zealand, is doling out money in accordance with the adopted budgets.

The chief of protocol, Belgian Count Jehan de Noue, is helping delegates with passes and the like—and the undersecretaries are helping them in ticular fields.

There is no Secretary General, but every day or so some department issues some document entitled "report from the Secretary General," because there is a resolution on the books calling for a report from the Secretary General on the subject of the document.

Meanwhile, the search is going on for a new Secretary General.

Chief's Death Accidental, U.N. Told

NODOLA, Northern Rhodesia (UPI) — The plane crash that killed U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold a month ago apparently was an accident, the Federal Rhodesian Government reported to the United Nations Wednesday.

A continuing investigation has ruled out the likelihood of sabotage, the report said.

Bullet wounds found in the bodies of two of Hammarskjold's guards who were killed in the crash apparently resulted from explosion of ammunition in the fire that followed the crash, the investigators said.

Although ruling out sabotage, the investigating board said the cause of the crash still is unknown.

The Rhodesian Federal Government said it was issuing the report at this time because the Hammarskjold crash "is to be debated in the United Nations this week."

In its statement the Federal Government said the investigation board has been in continuous session since the day of the crash

The New York Times

GOVERNMENTS PLEDGE FUNDS FOR U. N.: Delegates attend pledging conference at U. N. where funds were promised for U. N. programs of aid to underdeveloped nations.

74 Countries at the U. N. Pledge A Record $97,685,000 for Aid

The New York Times
Mid. 10-18-61

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 17—Seventy-four governments announced today their pledges of funds for United Nations programs for economic aid to less developed countries in 1962.

Although a record total was pledged the amount failed to approach the goal of $150,000,000 advocated last December by the General Assembly.

As computed at the end of a day-long annual pledging conference, the tentative figure available for next year's operations by the expanded program of technical assistance and the United Nations Special Fund was $97,685,000.

Led by the United States, which offered $20,000,000 above the level of the $40,000,000 pledge made conditionally a year ago, twenty-seven governments gave notice that their totals would be higher in 1962 than in 1961. Proportionately, West Germany, which is not a member of the United Nations, made the second highest increase in its pledge with a commitment of $7,500,000 for the combined programs, $2,200,000 more than in the current year.

Despite her relatively small size Denmark announced the third largest proportionate increase. She will give $2,900,000, which is $1,200,000 above her 1961 contribution. Mrs. Nonny Wright, the Danish spokesman, said that her government would be willing to consider sympathetically further requests for contributions.

Switzerland, another nonmember, doubled the amount she put up this year, and will make available a total of about $2,100,000.

Norway, which contributed $604,788 to the technical assistance program and $597,000 to the Special Fund in 1961, announced increases for 1962 of 25 per cent for the former and 120 per cent for the latter, bringing the total to more than $2,000,000.

Another country pledging expanded contributions was India, whose representative, C. S. Jha, stated that his Government provide $3,695,000 next year, as against $2,500,000 for the current year.

Mr. Jha commented that India had raised her contributions in former years. Despite the fact that India needs all the capital she can acquire, he added, India is convinced that her support of "these constructive activities" should be as generous as possible.

Prospective Pledges Noted

Included in the calculations of the day's totals were the prospective pledges of member nations who were not prepared today to commit themselves on their 1962 donations, but who are expected to maintain their 1961 levels of participation in both the technical assistance field and the Special Fund.

Appreciation for the contributions announced and in prospect was voiced both by Paul G. Hoffman, managing director of the Special Fund, and David Owen, executive director of the expanded program of technical assistance. Mr. Hoffman, however, added that he was deeply disappointed that the results had not approximated the amount specified by the Assembly. He urged those present to join with him in a crusade.

"It is simply this," he explained. "Help us to convince your governments that it takes money to wage peace—and the times are pressing. I fail to understand why nations which spend billions to be prepared for defense in war, are so reluctant to spend millions to maintain peace. That is what these programs do, and at the cost of comparatively few millions as compared with the cost of wars."

NO AGREEMENT

The Montgomery Advertiser
P-1 Thurs. 10-19-61

Deadlock Continues On Dag's Successor

Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —Soviet and U.S. chief delegates reported continued deadlock Wednesday night after conferring for an hour and a quarter about the selection of a temporary U.N. secretary-general.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin told reporters, "We studied both our positions and did not agree on anything as yet."

U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson said there was no agreement or, as he put it, "no runs, no hits and I can't say about the errors."

SIXTH MEETING

The two were together in a small U.N. conference room, each with a few aides. It was the sixth U.S.-Soviet meeting since Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold died in a plane crash Sept. 18.

Beforehand, Zorin was reported ready to make a major concession on the timing of a promise from the temporary secretary-general to consult with his main advisers.

But afterward, Zorin declined to comment on this report, and Stevenson said there still was disagreement over both the timing of the statement and the number of the advisers.

The two men did not set a date for a further meeting. But a U.S. source emphasized that this did not mean the negotiations had been broken off. He also emphasized that the United States was willing to consult any time with anybody, the Soviet Union included.

The report of a Soviet concession was that Zorin would drop any declaration of intent to consult selected principal advisers.

Zorin insisted at a news conference last Friday that the candidate for the post must make such a declaration before he was recommended by the Security Council. In the negotiations, Stevenson has held that the candidate should not make any such statement until after the General Assembly has appointed him.

The informants said Zorin had told a friendly third delegation Tuesday that he was willing to make the concession — and sent word through that delegation Wednesday that he wanted to talk with Stevenson again.

In the statement, Hammarskjold's successor would say that he intended to invite a certain number of under secretaries from particular areas to be his principal advisers have constituted the other under secretaries on importanta spects of his work and to seek "mutual understanding" with this group.

Both big powers have agreed that Burmese Delegate U Thant should become interim secretary-general to serve till April 1963 provided they can agree also on other aspects of his selection.

The timing and terms of the candidate's statement have been one of the main issues. The number and nationalities of the principal advisers be a Western Euro-other main issue.

ZORIN INSISTS

The diplomatic sources said Zorin was standing on his position that there should be three, four, six or seven such advisers--including, at most, an American, a Russian, a Latin American, an African, an Eastern European and a Western European. He insists that if there is a Western European there must be an Eastern European, too.

Stevenson, arriving for the conference, told a reporter he was for five principal advisers. That would include an American, a Russian, a Latin American, an African and a Western European.

He said he had met earlier with some Western European ambassadors and "reviewed the situation." The ambassadors were Armand Berard of France, Frederick H. Boland of Ireland, Sir Patrick Dean of Britain and Sivert A. Nielsen of Norway.

One Western source said that conference was about "the whole thing" and not just Tuesday's demand of the Western European group here that one of the principal advisers be a Western Europe an.

The demand was prompted by news stories quoting reliable sources as saying Monday night the United States would not exclude the possibility that there might be only four such advisers, none from Western Europe.

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Acting Secretary, Acting U.N.

SQUABBLING OVER structure of the United Nations directorate following death of Dag Hammarskjold daily is additionally disillusioning.

Nations principally involved have been having great difficulty reaching a compromise at all acceptable, whatever the point of view.

Russians probably will not, at end of ruckus, have their "troika" on West-Red-neutral three-man set up, or an equivalent of it. Not even neutral nations seem prepared so to gut the United Nations and reduce any effectiveness it yet may have as an actual instrument for prevention of troubles.

But in the struggle to get an acting secretary, failure of the U.N., as originally conceived, is seen plainly.

THERE IS LITTLE or even no doubt that neutral nations are not so insensitive as to fail to realize that they were better off with Hammarskjold. Nor that they do not understand that, whatever the immediate selection of an acting secretary, effectiveness of the U.N. in their own nation's behalf will be much less than when a single secretary general held office and with it, power.

The fact that U.N. controlling members—though they can't get together on control, respectively they do make up the only possible present controllers—have had to rely on an expediency of an acting secretary itself is obvious retreat.

The U.N. in conceding it cannot replace the deceased secretary general has as an organization admitted an alteration. Call Hammarskjold replacement only acting, or what have you, indefiniteness of the period which he may serve is glaring. Though he is intended to serve only until Hammarskjold's term expiration in 1963—what then?

Everything that has happened, from Soviet abuse of person and even memory of Hammarskjold, to troika reemphasis on his death, to recent and current maneuvering to tie an acting secretary's hands with committed assistants—everything gives fullest promise that, in 1963, everyone would be just as far from solution as ever. Concept of U.N. leadership as it was under the quiet Swede appears to have vanished.

This makes current use of the term "acting secretary" so much empty verbiage.

IN RECENT DAYS there have been under study: (1) a plan for five assistants from certain geographic areas; (2) a Red-proposed plan to add one more, balancing a West European (a Greek) with a Communist from East Europe; and (3) a plan to drop the West European to kill off East European pressure from Moscow—this, of course, raised hob in West Europe which properly resents suggestion it should not have major U.N. leadership voice if anybody is going to.

Argument about these or other propositions seems pointless. What is needed is clear. What is coming also is clear—substitute for U.N. leadership which meant something. Even then, matters were far from good, with poorly-prepared new nations hogging an ever larger share of U.N. "sayso."

LAST WEEK in Montana a governor refused to designate next Tuesday U.N. Day in his state, saying the organization is only a forum for our enemies, dominated by a majority of nations with only a third of the world population

The outlook is dismal. But it would be wise policy for the U. S. not to be *the* government which "kills" the U.N. It may be all but dead now, needing only the coup de grace. Injury it now suffers, which may be lethal, is wholly Red-inflicted. If the gracious shot in the back of the head *is* to be fired, it would be better that this also be done by the cold Soviets.

Neutrals never may understand that the U. S. is the best hope for defense of human freedom and understanding of it. That could still be a hope, however. Until and unless neutrals do commit themselves the U.S. may work within the U.N., but it must always be prepared to act as a sovereign power, hopefully with old allies, perhaps with a few new.

The U.N. . . . Trickling Through Neutrals' Fingers?

51 1961

Biographical Sketches of the Secretariat Personnel Who Died in Air Crash

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 18—Following are biographical sketches of United Nations Secretariat personnel killed with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold in last night's plane crash:

Dr. Vladimir Fabry

Dr. Vladimir Fabry, 40-year-old legal adviser with the United Nations Operation in the Congo, was an underground resistance fighter in his native Czechoslovakia during the Nazi occupation.

He joined the United Nations Secretariat in 1946 after helping organize the first post-war Czechoslovak Government. He became a United States citizens two years ago, a little more than a decade after the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Fabry was born in Liptovsky Svaty Mikulas. He received a doctor's degree in law and political science from the Slovak University in Bratislava in 1942. He was admitted to the bar the following year.

Before going to the Congo in February, Dr. Fabry had been for a year and a half the legal and political adviser with the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. In 1948 he was appointed legal officer with the Security Council's Good Offices Committee on the Indonesian question. He later helped prepare legal studies for a Jordan Valley development proposal.

He participated in the organization of the International Atomic Energy Agency. After serving with the staff that conducted the United Nations Togoland plebiscite in 1956 he was detailed to the Suez Canal clearance operation, winning a commendation for his service.

Heinrich Albert Wieschhoff

Heinrich Albert Wieschhoff, director and Deputy to the Undersecretary, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, had won distinction as an anthropologist in his native Germany and in the United States before he joined the United Nations Secretariat in 1946. He was 55.

Born in Hagen, Mr. Wieschhoff was educated at the Universities of Vienna and Frankfurt. He received a doctor of philosophy degree in African anthropology in 1933 at Frankfurt, where he served as an instructor in the university's African Institute from 1928 to 1934. He moved to the United States and taught anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania from 1936 until 1941.

During World War II Mr. Wieschhoff served as a consultant on African matters in the Office of Strategic Services. He joined the United Nations staff as a consultant to the Trusteeship Division. In 1951 he was secretary of the General Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on South-West Africa.

A frequent visitor to Africa since 1928, Mr. Wieschhoff accompanied Secretary General Hammarskjold on four trips to the Congo in the last fourteen months. Mr. Hammarskjold sent him on a special mission to Brussels last year to confer with Belgian officials. Mr. Wieschhoff wrote a number of scholarly books on African cultures and colonial policies and was a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

He was married to the former Graves of Caddo, Okla., in 1938. The couple had three children.

William J. Ranallo

William J. Ranallo, 39, went to work for the United Nations fifteen years ago as a chauffeur in the transportation pool and worked his way up to a unique position as driver, bodyguard, "man Friday" and friend of the Secretary General.

The relationship between Mr. Ranallo and Mr. Hammarskjold was such that at a Thanksgiving dinner at the Ranallos' a few years ago the Secretary General went out to the kitchen, rolled up his sleeves and helped with the dishes.

Mr. Ranallo was born in Pittsburgh. He was graduated from Evander Childs High School here in 1941 and worked for a year as a technical employe at the Sperry Gyroscope factory in Brooklyn. He then served four years as a private in the United States Army.

Former Secretary General Trygve Lie picked Mr. Ranallo from the chauffeur pool to be his personal driver in 1951. The Secretariat staff, with whom the chauffeur was a popular figure, was delighted when Mr. Hammarskjold retained his services and increased his responsibilities.

Among the many pla[ces] which Mr. Ranallo ac[com]nied Mr. Hammarskjol[d to] Peiping, the cities of the Middle East, Laos and Africa. This journey to Africa with the Secretary General was his third in two years.

Last year Mr. Ranallo married the former Eleanor Gaal. The couple had three sons, one by Mr. Ranallo's former marriage and two by his wife's former marriage.

Alice Lalande

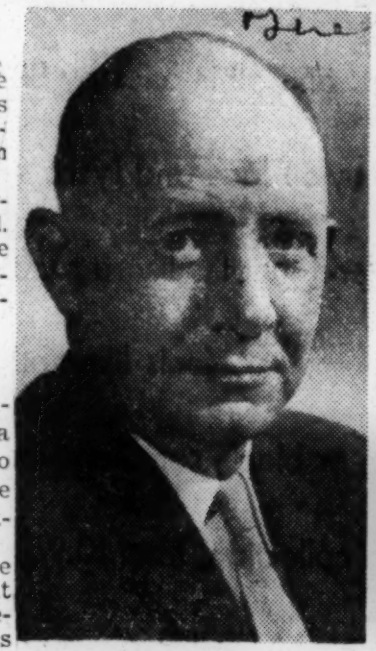
Alice Lalande was a French-Canadian whose career as a bilingual secretary took her to remote trouble spots of the world as a member of the United Nations Secretariat staff.

Before her assignment to the Congo a year ago she had spent two years in Gaza as a secretary with the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. In the Congo she was secretary to Dr. Sture C. Linner, officer in charge of United Nations operations in the Congo.

Miss Lalande was born Feb. 6, 1913, in Joliette, Quebec. She was graduated from a secretarial school in Montreal and was employed by the University of Montreal before she joined the United Nations in 1946.

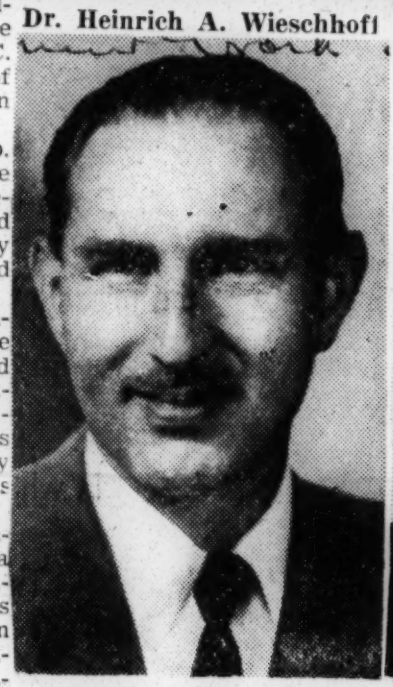
After two years as a French-English stenographer in the languages division of the United Nation Department of the United Nations Department of Conferences and General Services she became bilingual secretary in the office of the department's Assistant Secretary General.

In January, 1951, Miss Lalande went to Jerusalem for a three-year secretarial assignment with the United Nations Conciliation Commission. In 1957 she became an administrative assistant with the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency.



Dr. Heinrich A. Wieschhoff

William Ranallo



Vladimir Fabry

United Nation

Miss Alice Lalande

Dr. Wieschhoff contributed the section on Africa to the NEGRO YEAR BOOK 1947

3,000 Attend U. N. Memorial for Hammarskjold

By KENNETT LOVE

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 28—Nearly 3,000 delegates and Secretariat staff members honored the memory of Dag Hammarskjold today in a service in the General Assembly Hall. The ceremony moved many to tears.

The fifteen persons killed with Mr. Hammarskjold in a plane crash Sept. 18 in Northern Rhodesia on a Congo peace-making mission were eulogized with the late Secretary General. They were seven Secretariat officials and employes, two Swedish members of the United Nations force in the Congo and six crew members of the chartered Swedish plane.

Eugene Ormandy and 101 colleagues in the Philadelphia Orchestra paid their own expenses from Philadelphia to play Bach's St. Matthew Passion and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony at the memorial.

The Temple University choir of 160 voices sang the Passion and the choral parts of Schiller's "Ode to Joy" in the fourth movement of the Ninth Symphony. The solo parts of Ninth were sung by Jerome Hines, bass; Richard Tucker, tenor, Judith Raskin, soprano, and Rosalind Elias, mezzo-soprano.

The recorded voice of Mr. Hammarskjold describing the Beethoven work as an expression of the drama and hopes of the United Nations, introduced the symphony. The recording was made when he addressed the audience at the United Nations Day concert last Oct. 24.

The ceremony opened with a minute of silent tribute, the musicians, singers and spectators rising to stand with bowed heads at a gesture by Mr. Ormandy.

Mongi Slim of Tunisia, president of the general assembly, read in French a eulogy describing Mr. Hammarskjold as "the personification of the true international civil servant" who had defined the "active role" of the United Nations in carrying out the purpose set forth in its charter.

Raphael Klein, chairman of the Secretariat Staff Committee, eulogized each of the persons who had died with the Secretary General. Relatives of most of them were in the audience.

Adelchi L. Angelucci, a bassoonist, said the members of the orchestra had voted unanimously to perform without pay and at their own expense "in tribute to Dag Hammarskjold who, incidentally, was very fond of this orchestra."

Soviet Aide Attends

The Soviet Union, which withdrew recognition of the Secretary General last year in opposition to his Congo actions, was represented at the ceremony by Platon D. Morozov, deputy permanent representative.

Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki of Poland was the highest ranking person of the limited number of Communist diplomats at the memorial.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk., Adlai E. Stevenson, chief delegate, and most senior members of the United States delegation attended.

Before the memorial service the United Nations Correspondents Association announced plans to create a $50,000 Dag Hamamrskjold Scholarship Fund to give journalists from under-developed countries experience at the United Nations in collaboration with the Columbia University School of Journalism.

Andrew W. Cordier of the United States, Under Secretary for General Assembly Affairs, and Mr. Slim wil head a delegation of twelve Secretariat staff members at Mr. Hammarskjold's funeral tomorrow at Uppsala, Sweden. Six other Secretariat representatvies from United Nations operations in Europe, the Middle East and the Congo also will attend.

Stockholm Receives Body

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 28—The body of Dag Hammarskjold was flown to his native Sweden today for a state funeral tomorrow

Swedish jet fighter escorts circled overhead as the DC-7C carrying the Secretary General's body and those of nine of the fiteen who died with him, landed at Stockholm's Bromma airport. There, in the sun, in front of the hangar, Mr. Hammarskjold's family, his friends, Government leaders and diplomats paid private tribute.

The ceremony, in which 300 soldiers and army cadets participated, is part of an extraordinary homage by the Swedish people.

Tomorrow he will receive a state funeral in Uppsala, the university and cathedral town where he was brought up and educated, forty-three miles north of here. Tonight more than 100,000 men and women of Stockholm joined in a torchlight procession culminating in a huge rally honoring Mr. Hammarskjold and the United Nations that he worked and died for. Among those addressing the crowd was Foreign Minister Osten Unden.

Mr. Hammarskjold's brothers Bo and Sten, and a nephew, Knut Hammarskjold, also placed wreaths at the Secretary General's coffin and at that of Mr. Ranallo.

The funeral plane will continue on its mission tomorrow of transporting the other bodies homeward.

At Geneva yesterday it had left the coffin of an American, Vladimir Fabry, United Nations legal officer, whose family lives in Switzerland. At Malmo in southern Sweden this morning the plane turned over to their families the bodies of the Swedish pilot and other crew members of the plane that crashed.

United Press International Radiophoto

SOLEMN CEREMONY; Students of Uppsala University in Sweden, carry coffin of Dag Hammarskjold to Cathedral. Late Secretary General will be given state funeral today.

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Tribute Paid to Hammarskjold In Cathedral Memorial Service

The Washington Post
F-B10
Mon. P. 3-1
Washington D.C.

By Thomas Wolfe
Staff Reporter

More than 1500 worshipers, including high-ranking diplomats, recited a holy litany for Dag Hammarskjold in a memorial service yesterday at Washington Cathedral. White-robed acolytes carried the United Nations flag as well as the American flag toward the altar.

"For thy servant, Dag, and his life given in the struggle for peace," read the litany of the Cathedral's dean, the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., and the congregation's response reverberated through the great Gothic temple:

"O Lord, we beseech thee."

"Remember in Thy kingdom, O Lord Christ," the litany continued, "those who counted not their lives dear unto themselves but laid them down for their fellow men; grant that their sacrifices may be effectual for the causes they served, and that finally they may enjoy the everlasting peace of their blessed kingdom, world without end. Amen."

In his eulogy, Dean Sayre said: "The paroxysm into which the death of Dag Hammarskjold has plunged the world marks the death struggle of nationalism as it encounters the inescapable unity of all that exists in this small world before the enormousness of the universe."

Hammarskjold, he said, was the embodiment of the spirit of world brotherhood that eventually will overcome the "provincial nationalism" of both West and East.

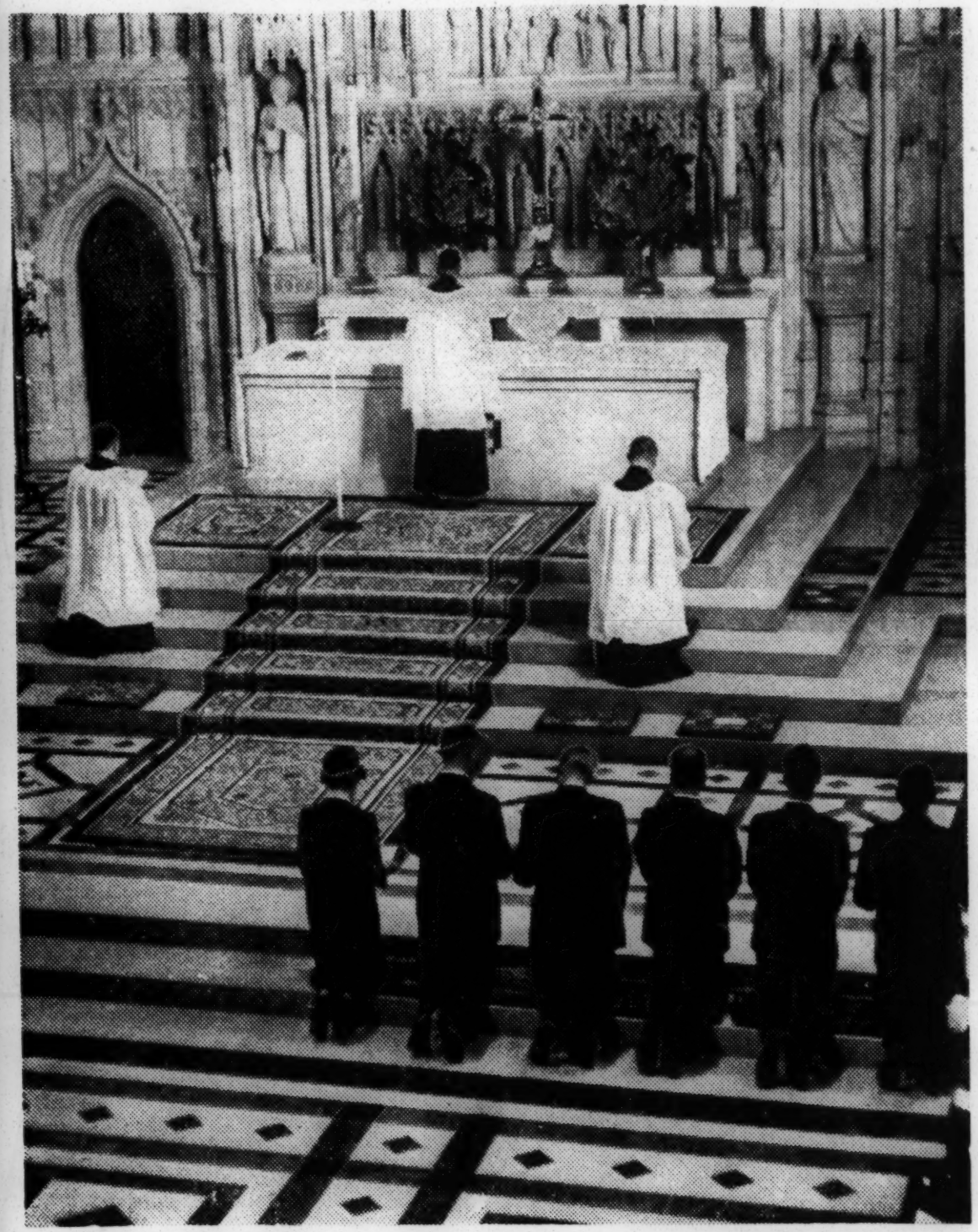
Among the many who went down on their knees with hands pressed together before their bowed heads during the solemn ceremony were these dignitaries: Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden; America's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, G. Mennen Williams; the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, Harlan Cleveland; Philip Deane, director of the United Nations Information Center; and Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.).

Hammarskjold died in an African plane crash Sept. 17. The Swedish peace apostle's death started a wave of mourning throughout the free world.

At All Souls Church (Unitarian) yesterday Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) delivered a special eulogy of Hammarskjold preceding Dr. Duncan Howlett's sermon. As at the Cathedral, the entire service was devoted to Hammarskjold.

Said Dr. Howlett: "He (Hammarskjold) moved with forthrightness and courage into the vast power vacuum that lies between the nations of the earth."

Meantime, Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord issued a special statement: "His death has weakened the foundation of the United Nations, but his heroic sacrifice of life makes more imperative every man's dedication to the greater humanity in which he believed and which he envisioned in the structure of the United Nations organization."



By Douglas Chevalier, Staff Photographer

Mourners kneel at the altar as memorial services were held at Washington Cathedral for Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General killed in air crash.

Among participants in the service were G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs ,and Gunnar Jarring, Swedish ambassador.

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BUNCHE IN KEY ROLE

Afro-Asians to determine Hammarskjold's successor

Afro-American (Balt.) P. 1 Sat. 9-30-61

By CHARLES HOWARD SR.
(SPECIAL TO AFRO)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —Developments here during the past week indicate that the Afro - Asian Bloc will be the determining factor in selection of a successor to the late Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary - General.

It is further indicated that the next person to hold the $55,000 a year job left vacant by the death of Mr. Hammarskjold will be from the Afro-Asian world and that he will be an interim secretary-general who will serve until the United Nations solves the knotty problem of naming a permanent secretary - general.

The vacuum in the secretariat created by the death of Mr. Hammarskjold currently is being filled by the under - secretaries, among whom is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who is one of the two officials heading the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs.

* * *

DR. BUNCHE was mentioned in connection with the "Troika Secretariat" proposal advocated by the Russians.

This plan would fill the secretary - general job with three secretaries, representing the Western nations, the Communists and the neutrals. Each would have the power of veto, which means that any one of the secretaries could paralyze any executive action proposed.

The Western nations, with considerable support from the Afro - Asians, are "uncompromisingly opposed" to the "Troika Plan."

This correspondent asked a spokesman for the United States if the U.S. delegation would support Dr. Bunche, a United States citizen, under this proposal and was told that the United States was opposed to the "Troika idea" and would therefore not support Dr. Bunche under this arrangement.

IN ADDITION to Dr. Ralph Bunche, Gregory P. Arkadev of the USSR, and C. V. Narasimham of India were proposed as an "Troika" secretariat.

The Ghana delegation offered an amendment to this proposal, to the effect that these three serve in the interim, with each serving as the Secretary - General for a three - month period. Dr. Bunche being senior of the group would serve first.

The amendment, too, was rejected.

A number of names are under discussion for the temporary secretary - general. Those being considered are Prime Minister Nehru of India, Ambassador Adeel of Sudan, Ambassador Ralph Enckell of Finland, Mongi Slim of Tunisia, who rejected the proposal after being voted UN president, Ambassador Frederick Boland of Ireland, and former Ambassador Westerman of Panama.

* * *

NUMEROUS high - level conferences are being held here daily. Perhaps the most significant one this correspondent has observed, was held in the Delegate's Lounge last Wednesday.

Huddled together were ex-General Assembly President Boland of Ireland, President of the Security Council Nathan Barnes of Liberia, Ambassador Loutfi of the United Arab Republic, Ambassador U Thant of Burma, who had been suggested as Mr. Hammarskjold's successor even before Mr. Hammarskjold's death, Ambassador Adeel of the Sudan, Ambassador Tesfaye of Ethiopia, Ambassador Neilson of Norway, and Ambassador Pachachi of Iraq.

This group was joined later by Ambassador Bourguiba of Tunisia and Ambassador Benhima of Morocco. They sat shoulder to shoulder around a low glass table for more than an hour. Here was a group whose opposition no candidate or idea could survive.

This correspondent was informed that out of this group came the death of several plans of hopefuls - among them was the Ghana plan for a rotating "Troika".

Another prominently mentioned candidate is Raul Previtsch, executive director of the Economic Commission of Latin America since 1950. He was born in Argentina of Yugoslav ancestry.

* * *

THE REAL battle is going on between the United States and the Soviet Union. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Carl Rowan, who is here with Secretary of Sate Dean Rusk, told a group of correspondents that "the United States would like nothing better than to see a secretary - general named tomorrow."

Further, he said, "the 99 member United Nations is not going to be demoralized into inaction on the carrying out of the important business of world peace. Someone acceptable to a majority of the members of the General Assembly is going to be named to function."

When asked what that person would be called, he replied. "it is not important what he is called."

Overall, delegates give the impression that it is pretty well agreed here that the United Nations is going to work out a plan to give the reins over to someone, not yet determined, to carry on much in the Hammarskjold tradition.

With the problems of the Congo, Berlin, disarmament, colonialism, and many others growing more acute daily, it is an absolute necessity that the selection of a functioning head of the UN be found, they say, so that this organization, long referred to as "man's last great hope for peace," shall continue to serve in that great tradition.

SEPT.

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U.N. Battle Line Drawn Over Dag's Successor

Three-Man Plan Pushed By Soviets

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) The Soviet Union joined 98 other U.N. delegations Tuesday in a standing tribute to Dag Hammarskjold—then made clear it would keep up its fight for a three-man board to replace him.

"Any one person would not be good," said Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. He thus turned down a Western-supported move to name an interim secretary-general to fill temporarily the gap left by the death of Hammarskjold in an African plane crash.

Informed of the Soviet position, U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson declared the United Nations must choose an interim secretary-general. Mongi Slim of Tunisia has been mentioned for such a post.

THREATENING ISSUE

Thus battle lines were drawn between the United States and the Soviet Union on the opening day of the 16th General Assembly on an issue that posed a threat to the very existence of the U.N. organization.

The assembly opened its 16th session at 3:22 p.m. and observed the usual minute of prayer or silent meditation.

Then Ambassador Frederick H. Boland of Ireland, the assembly president, proposed that the delegates observe a minute of silence in memory to Hammarskjold.

He said the assembly was meeting "in the shadow of an immense tragedy, in the midst of deep and heartfelt mourning which extends far beyond the walls of this chamber to millions of men and women throughout the world."

ELECT TUNISIAN

Four minutes after the opening the assembly adjourned until 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, when it will elect Slim as president of the 16th session.

Reporters met Gromyko as he came out of the big blue and old assembly hall and fired questions at him.

Quickly he made clear that the Soviet Union would maintain its troika campaign for a three-man board to replace the single post of secretary-general. One would represent the Western, one the Communist and one the neutral nations, each with the right of veto.

"We must have three secretaries-general," he said in sticking to the plan presented to the assembly last year by Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

As to the suggestion that Slim might be named to serve as a kind of interim secretary-general, he replied, "We hold to the principle position on this matter that any one person would not be good."

AMENDMENT REQUIRED

He acknowledged that amendment of the U.N. Charter was required to change the U.N. executive machinery, and said that this would be impossible without admission of Communist China. He said charter amendment requires agreement of all five permanent members of the Security Council —"and (Communist) China rightly is one of the five."

He predicted that the problem of Chinese representation "can be solved quickly."

Earlier the Soviet Union formally proposed that the assembly proposed that the assembly take up the Chinese representation issue. New Zealand, with the support of the United States, however, wants the assembly to name a committee that would study the entire matter and report back next year.

ADLAI HOPEFUL

Stevenson was on his way out of the U.N. building when he was told of Gromyko's remarks. He declared that the Congo situation was so critical the United Nations must have at least an interim secretary-general. He expressed hope somebody would make such a move, but indicated the United States would not take the initiative.

"We are, you know," he said, "unalterably opposed to the principle of the troika. This seems to be calculated to postpone the matter which is extremely pressing now."

Under the U.N. Charter the Security Council must recommend a successor to Hammarskjold to the assembly. This requires unanimity of the five permanent members—a situation regarded as impossible under present conditions.

AP Wirephoto

PICKETS MARCH NEAR U. N. HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK
Led By Anti-Communist By a Fabian, Former Hungarian Parliament Member

Dag Put Institution Before Self In 'World's Most Impossible Job'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dag Hammarskjold's face, on the astounding day, was as cool and impassive as the marble podium where he sat, listening.

A few feet away, on the rostrum below, Soviet Premier Khrushchev was attacking him in a torrent of scalding words.

He accused him of being a tool of the colonialists in the agony of the Congo, and bellowed, "this is shameful." Khrushchev told Hammarskjold to his face that he should resign, and said the Soviets no longer would recognize him as secretary-general of the United Nations.

WOULD NOT RESIGN

Through it all, not a flicker of expression showed in Hammarskjold's wintry blue eyes.

Later, he calmly told Khrushchev he would not resign. And in his dry, impeccably precise voice, he said it was the future of the United Nations, not his future, that was at stake.

"It is not a question of the man but of the institution," he said.

This memorable scene took place in the General Assembly almost a year ago, on Sept. 23, 1960.

Through all of Hammarskjold's eight years as secretary-general, no incident better illustrated the man himself nor his demeanor in "the most impossible job in the world."

Hammarskjold's predecessor, Trygve Lie, coined this description.

Hammarskjold undoubtedly knew what he was walking into when he took the job, April 10, 1953.

He moved, unhesitatingly, toward the problems:

A trip to Red China to negotiate for the release of 11 American airmen who were in prison. It succeeded.

To the Middle East to strengthen agreements between Israel and the Arab nations that had been imperilled by border raids.

He acted swiftly to set up a U.N. emergency force to police the Gaza Strip, between Israel and Egypt, after the British-French invasion of the Suez.

To the Middle East when the crisis flared in Lebanon.

To Moscow to try to initiate disarmament negotiations.

To Southeast Asia, including Laos, the cease-fire line in the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, to 21 African countries.

And, finally, to the Congo three times.

He put his philosophy about negotiation in these words:

"I am always irritated by talk of failure or success of this or that mission. The measure of success is not whether you get what you expected but whether, given the real facts of the real situation, you achieved the optimium possible."

His father, Hjalmar Hammarskjold, was premier of Sweden during World War I. Hammarskjold, having been born July 29, 1906, was 9 when the great conflict started.

He received degrees in law and political economy from Upsala University in Sweden, and taught economics for a time. He entered the diplomatic service in 1945, and was second man in the Swedish Foreign Ministry when he was selected for the top post in the United Nations.

From the first, what impressed the delegates at the U.N. were the qualities of coolness and reticence. He spoke very little and even then, as the diplomats say, his words more often concealed than disclosed his position.

BE FRANK

"It's a question of words and mental economy," he once said. "I can't, as you say, blow my top. I have to be frank but without heat."

Hammarskjold, in his latter years, remained erect and wiry. He was of medium height. He had wavy blond hair. The most striking feature about him was his eyes. They were light blue, keen, thoughtful, unwavering.

Hammarskjold was a bachelor. In his Park Avenue residence in New York, the bookshelves were crowded with the works of Goethe, Cervantes, Proust, James Joyce, modern French literature, modern poetry and modern art. He spoke four languages, Swedish, English, French and German.

He smoked a pipe, often wore tweedy suits, and liked expensive neckties.

One of his hobbies was mountain climbing. And over the fireplace in his residence was an ice axe given to him by the Sherpa Tensing Norkay, who conquered Mt. Everest with Sir Edmund Hillary. It is inscribed:

"So you may climb to ever greater heights."

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD ESCORTED KHRUSHCHEV TO DINNER IN 1959
Red Premier Has Tried To Unseat U.N. Chief Over Congo Policies

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MOURNING SWEDES STEP UP DAG'S CONGO PEACE WORK

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The death of Dag Hammarskjold has spurred traditionally neutral Sweden to new efforts to carry on his task in the troubled Congo.

The government, the press and public opinion seem united in the view that the loss of Hammarskjold should not change U.N. policy in the former Belgian colony.

Sweden has not fought a war since 1815. Nevertheless a considerable number of Swedes hope that the United Nations will smash what they consider foreign rule and influence in secessionist Katanga—by force if necessary.

The mood in this nation of 7½ million people is one of sorrow, and bitterness that its most distinguished son of modern times lost his life in a remote African woods under what are widely regarded here as suspicious circumstances.

DEFENSE MINISTER Sven Anderson voiced the views of the government Wednesday:

"The Swedish standpoint in regard to Sweden's obligation in the service of the United Nations is unchanged. And the Swedish defense staff is now enrolling new battalions to replace Swedish U.N. forces in the Congo and Palestine as their present terms run out."

Anderson announced Sweden will send four jet fighters to the Congo to reinforce U.N. troops there. These are Swedish-made Saab "flying barrels." They can go 650 miles an hour and are armed with four 30-millimeter cannon and rockets. A contingent of 35 including pilots, technicians, radio specialists and ground crewmen will accompany this jet force.

The Swedish defense staff less than 48 hours after Hammarskjold's death flew an extra supply of 11 tons of ammunition to the Swedish contingent in the Congo.

THE DEFENSE minister in a broadcast to the 1,360 Swedish troops in the Congo said:

"We must be prepared for new trials, especially if the negotiations hoped for fail. Swedes in the Congo—you can be assured that the government and the entire Swedish people are following the events in the Congo and your efforts there. On the U.N. Congo Medal bestowed on personnel who have served there it says 'In the Service of Peace.' A more important and, for the entire world, significant work cannot be found."

The bitterness toward the Katanga regime is expressed by government leaders, the press and the man-on-the-street. Foreign Minister Oesten Unden said in comment on Hammarskjold's death: "The latest fighting in the Congo which has caused us so much concern seems essentially to have been caused by a few hundred white officers who systematically tried to sabotage the work of the U.N."

Since the news of the plane crash that took the lives of Hammarskjold, the Swedish crew of his plane and U.N. aides, the Swedish press has been devoting half its news space to reports on the U.N. leader, the Congo and the United Nations.

Fast U.N. Action Urged On Dag's Replacement

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The United States urged the U.N. General Assembly Friday to defy Soviet opposition and name an outstanding world leader as temporary secretary-general.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk issued a statement asking quick action as the 99-nation assembly plunged into opening policy debate.

The situation caused by the death of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and the Berlin crisis quickly emerged as the two top issues troubling world leaders.

Zentaro Kosaka, Japanese foreign minister, told the assembly his country could not support the Soviet troika plan for a three-man U.N. executive, made up of representatives of the Communist, Western and neutral nations.

"Such a system would bring into the key position in the United Nations conflicts that exist between different political philosophies and systems, paralyze the functions of the secretariat and destroy the very basis of its international neutrality," he declared.

MORTAL BLOW

Hossein Ghods Nakhai, Iranian foreign minister, said a troika would deal a mortal blow to the United Nations.

The Iranian and Japanese foreign ministers, along with Brazilian Foreign Minister Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco, all appealed for a negotiated settlement of the Berlin crisis.

The Brazilian expressed hope that President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev would reach a compromise on Berlin.

Kosaka said the only way is through negotiations. He backed posed resolution to name a stopgap head for the U.N. secretariat.

More than 30 countries were reported to have lined up in support of the resolution.

Rusk said the United Nations is at a critical crossroads because of Hammarskjold's death at a time when the organization is engaged in urgent peace-keeping action in the Congo, the Middle East and elsewhere throughout the world.

the Western view that four-power rule over Berlin cannot be set aside by any one power.

The Iranian appealed to both East and West to rule out use of force in the Berlin crisis.

Rusk's views were disclosed in a statement distributed at the United Nations and delivered also in a speech to the Foreign Press Association in New York.

It gave impetus to a move by a group of midde-of-the-road countries who were behind a pro-

Dag Crash Survivor Dies, Secret Untold

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia, Sept. 23 (AP)—The sole survivor of the plane crash that killed Dag Hammarskjold died Saturday, ending investigators' hopes that he could supply a firsthand account of the tragedy.

Harold (Harry) M. Julien, an American U.N. security guard, died at Ndola Hospital. He had suffered multiple injuries and severe burns in Monday's crash. His death raised the toll to 16.

A short time after Julien died, the Rhodesian Federation's director of civil aviation, Lt. Col. Maurice Barber, issued a statement clearly intended to counter speculation that the plane had been shot down.

HE CONFIRMED that bullets had been found in the body of one of the guards aboard Hammarskjold's plane but that they had been exploded by the fire that followed the crash, not by weapons.

"The bullets found in the body of one of the guards were definitely not fired from any weapon," Barber said.

Julien was found lying among the wreckage of the secretary-general's burned-out DC6 after it crashed in the Nothern Rhodesian bushland. He had lain there nearly 15 hours.

Investigators had hoped he would recover enough to provide information about the cause of the crash. He had been quoted earlier as mumbling about hearing explosions on the plane before it went down.

A tape recorder was kept at his bedside to catch anything more he might say to help solve the mystery. But doctors explained that whenever he stirred he was put under heavy sedation again to ease his pain.

At the hospital when he died was his Cuban-born wife, Maria, 30. She had arrived only Friday after a flight from the United States. Most of the way she traveled in the plane that will take the bodies of the crash victims to their home countries.

The hospital said Julien showed some slight improvement after his wife saw him but suffered a relapse. An autopsy was planned.

Julien, 36, was a former Marine from Queens, N.Y., who went through World War II and the Korean War without a scratch. He had been stationed in The Congo for more than a year and was due home later this month for a vacation.

World Body Absorbed In Monumental Crisis

By WILLIAM L RYAN
Associated Press News Analyst

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—There is solemn realization at the United Nations that it is facing a monumental crisis. Its very existence as an effective organization for protection of the peace has been endangered by the untimely death of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

The delegates of the U. N.'s 99 members got the shocking news Monday on the eve of the General Assembly's 16th regular session. It piled crisis upon crisis.

Already the East-West quarrel over nuclear testing, war threats and disarmament were threatening to rip the world peace organization into hostile groups.

Now the U. N. is without a chief executive officer, and the chances of replacing him seem slim.

At best it will create even more tension between East and West, already at the boiling point because of the imminent threat of violence over the future of Berlin.

At worst, it can mean an insoluble deadlock between the Communist and Western nations on the future structure of the secretariat.

A feeling of foreboding pervades this great glass and stone building overlooking New York's East River. The long faces in the corridors bespeak eloquently the knowledge of what lies ahead, in the wake of a numbing tragedy in the wilds of central Africa.

If the U.N. is to continue its role as peace-maker in the many and varied explosions of a turbulent space-age world, it must have the authority to act in emergencies. The attack of the Soviet Union and the Communist world on the U. N. structure has been aimed at destroying the power of the U. N. to act, and this attack has been centered on Hammarskjold.

The big question is this: Was Dag Hammarskjold the last chief executive the U. N. would have who could act swiftly to quench the flames which endanger peace around the world?

In order to produce a successor as secretary general, the Security Council must present a nomination to the General Assembly. There is little chance that the West and the Russians will be able to agree on a single nominee, and each side has veto power.

The Russians probably will push once again for their "troika" plan—a three-man board instead of a secretary general. The board, with built-in veto power, would include a Communist, a Westerner and a representative of the so-called neutral world.

Effectively, that would paralyze the U. N.'s ability to take action in time of danger. The U. N. then would become little more than a debating society in the manner of the League of Nations, which was powerless to act in events leading up to World War II.

There would have been a crisis in this respect in any event next year. Hammarskjold's death advances it a full year. His term was to end in April, 1963, which meant that the 1962 General Assembly session would have had to act on a successor. Lines of battle already had been drawn.

The Soviet bloc, headed in person by Premier Khrushchev, mounted a violent offensive just a year ago in New York at the 15th session, designed to oust Hammarskjold. The Russians had sustained a sharp political setback in the Congo and had blamed Hammarskjold for it.

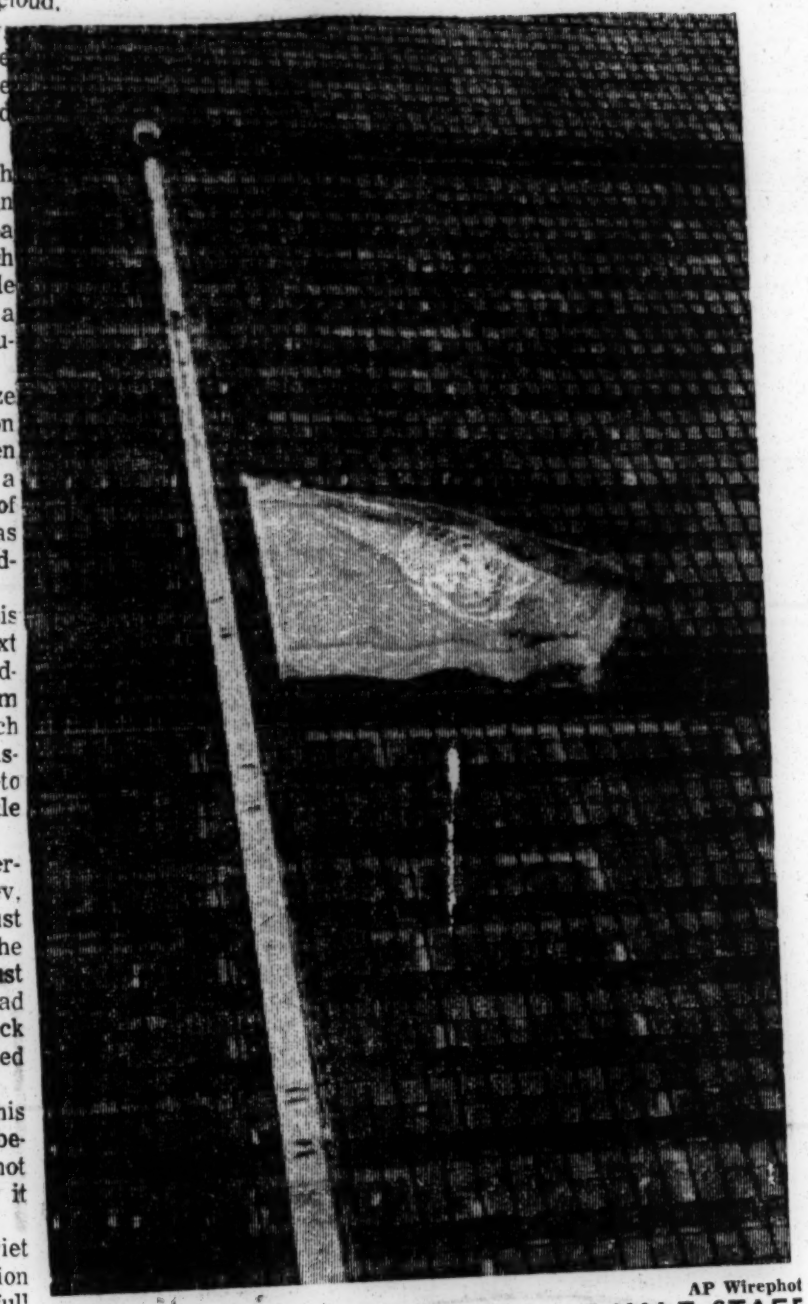
Khrushchev did not push his troika plan to a vote, possibly because he realized he would not have had sufficient support for it at that time.

Hammarskjold defied the Soviet premier, announcing his intention of remaining in office for his full term. But there is little doubt that Hammarskjold foresaw the building crisis over his office and over his handling of the Congo matter.

In some Western European quarters, Hammarskjold's last efforts in the Congo—an attempt to restore secessionist Katanga to the Leopoldville government—were viewed as an attempt to placate the Russians. He was criticized in the West for it.

Hammarskjold's death now may be used by Moscow to heap further blame upon the United States, whom it has accused of plotting against a settlement in the Congo.

In any case, the tragedy seems sure to deepen difficulties between East and West at a moment when the difficulties already were dangerously deep, and to place the whole structure of the world organization under an ominous cloud.



AP Wirephot

BLUE AND WHITE U.N. BANNER AT HALF STAFF
Flag Pole Stands At Front Of Towering Secretariat

EXISTENCE THREATENED

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PICK STOPGAP HEAD NOW, U.S. ASKS U.N.

—AP WIREPHOTO.
DEAN RUSK
Asks world leader for UN

Soviet Plan Would Mean Paralysis, Says Japan

By MILTON BESSER

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —The United States urged the U.N. General Assembly Friday to defy Soviet opposition and name an outstanding world leader as temporary secretary-general.

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JAPAN AGAINST TROIKA

Zentaro Kosaka, Japanese foreign minister, told the assembly his country could not support the Soviet troika plan for a three-man U.N. executive, made up of representatives of the Communist, Western and neutral nations.

"Such a system would bring into the key position in the United Nations conflicts that exist between different political philosophies and systems, paralyze the functions of the secretariat and destroy the very basis of its international neutrality," he declared.

Hossein Ghods Nakhai, Iranian foreign minister, said troika would deal a mortal blow to the United Nations.

The Iranian and Japanese foreign ministers, along with Brazilian Foreign Minister Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco, all appealed for a negotiated settlement of the Berlin crisis.

BACKS WESTERN VIEW

The Brazilian expressed hope that President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev would reach a compromise on Berlin.

Kosaka said the only way is through negotiations. He backed the Western view that four-power rule over Berlin cannot be set aside by any one power.

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LINEUP FOR STOPGAP

It gave impetus to a move by a group of midde-of-the-road countries who were behind a proposed resolution to name a stopgap head for the U.N. secretariat. More than 30 countries were reported to have lined up in support of the revolution.

Rusk said the United Nations is at a critical crossroads because of Hammarskjold's death at a time when the organization is engaged in urgent peacekeeping action in the Congo, the Middle East and elsewhere throughout the world.

Such activities, he added, "demand strong, uninterrupted executive leadership. The secretariat must continue to be directed with vigor, confidence and integrity."

He acknowledged that Soviet insistence upon a troika formula for the U.N. secretariat precluded immediate agreement on a permanent secretary-general.

'EFFECTIVELY, FULLY'

"The United States therefore believes that action must be taken now to assure that the functions of the office of the secretary-general are performed effectively and fully while agreement is sought on the appointment of a new secretary-general," he declared.

He said the troika plan would paralyze the executive and cause irreparable damage.

Dag Crash Survivor In Africa Dies

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Issues Statement.

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Under Sedation.

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Julien, 36, was a former Marine from Queens, N.Y., who went through World War II and the Korean War without a scratch. He had been stationed in the Congo for more than a year and was due home later this month for a vacation.

HAMMARSKJOLD TO BE EULOGIZED

Churches of City Will Hold Memorial Rites for Him

By JOHN WICKLEIN

Dag Hammarskjold, who died Monday in a plane crash in Northern Rhodesia, will be honored tomorrow at several memorial services in churches here.

In addition to the regular Sunday morning worship a special service will be held for the late Secretary General of the United Nations in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine. It will begin at 11 A. M.

The Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York, is flying back from his denomination's triennial general convention in Detroit to preach the sermon.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Ambassador to the United Nations in the Eisenhower Administration, will deliver the eulogy.

Gustavus Adolphus Lutheran Church, 155 East Twenty-second Street, will hold a memorial service at 11 A. M. The pastor, the Rev. Glen E. Pierson, noting that the church was founded in 1865 of Swedish origin, said he thought it fitting for a service to be held there, in the light of Mr. Hammarskjold's Swedish nationality. Members of the United Nations diplomatic corps and its administrative staff have been invited to attend.

The American Association for the United Nations will take part in two services of tribute. One will be held tomorrow at 10:30 A. M. in St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, and another, a joint service, on Wednesday at 6 P. M. in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street. Members of the Central Presbyterian and Madison Avenue Presbyterian Churches will also participate.

The association will sponsor its own service, in Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow. Marian Anderson will be the vocalist, and brief addresses will be delivered by Lieut. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Gen. Clark M. Eichelberger and the Rev. Donald S. Harrington of the Community Church of New York.

At the 11 A. M. service in the Community Church, 40 East Thirty-fifth Street, Mr. Harrington's theme will be "Dag Hammarskjold: Whom Did He Represent?"

Prayers and memorial tributes to Mr. Hammarskjold will be offered at other churches tomorrow.

Associated Press
HAROLD M. JULIEN —
... Hammarskjold aide dies

Hammarskjold Crash Survivor Dies of Injuries

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia, Sept. 23 (AP)—The sole survivor of the plane crash that killed Dag Hammarskjold died today, ending investigators' hopes that he could supply a first-hand account of the tragedy.

Harold (Harry) M. Julien, an American U. N. Security guard, died at Ndola Hospital. He had suffered multiple injuries and severe burns in Monday's crash. His death raised the toll to 16.

A short time after Julien died, the Rhodesian Federation's Director of Civil Aviation, Lt. Col. Maurice Barber, issued a statement clearly intended to counter speculation that the plane had been shot down.

He confirmed that bullets had been found in the body of one of the guards aboard Hammarskjold's plane but that they had been exploded by the fire that followed the crash, not by weapons.

"The bullets found in the body of one of the guards were definitely not fired from any weapon," Barber said.

Julien was found lying among the wreckage of the Secretary General's burned-out DC6 after it crashed in the northern Rhodesian Bushland. He had lain there nearly 15 hours.

Julien, 36, a former Marine from Queens, N. Y., had been stationed in the Congo for more than a year.

HST Won't Explain

Dag Death Plot Hinted

P.5 B The Miami Herald

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. — (UPI) — Harry S. Truman said Tuesday Dag Hammarskjold was "on the point of getting something done for the cause of world peace when they killed him." He would not identify the "they" in his remark.

The 77-year-old former president made the statement at the Truman Library just prior to dedication of a historical room there for the 35th Infantry Division.

W.S.J. 9-28-61

Truman was pressed for elaboration of the hint that Hammarskjold was the victim of a plot to kill him. The United Nations secretary general was killed Monday when his plane crashed in Africa while he was on a Congo peace mission.

Miami, Fla.

"That's all I have to say on the matter," Truman snapped when pressed for more details.

Earlier, he said: "I want to express my sincere sorrow at the loss of the secretary general of the United Nations. He will go down in history as one of the great men of peace.

"It was too bad to lose him at this time. Everything pointed toward peace."

Truman added: "Mr. Hammarskjold was on the point of getting something done when they killed him. Notice I said 'when they killed him.'"

Kansas members of the 35th Division, a unit whose battle streamers include recognition of action in three wars, presented Truman with a check for $6,903 to furnish the historical room. The check was turned over to Truman by Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kansas adjutant general.

Truman commanded a field artillery battery in the 35th during World War I.

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U. N. Chief Offers to Quit If the Assembly Requests

The New York Times.
New York

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 5—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold told the General Assembly today that he would resign if it requested him to do so. Striking back at Soviet demands that he get out because of his Congo policy, Mr. Hammarskjold asserted that the Assembly could proceed on the basis that it had before it his "standing offer of resignation."

Excerpts from Hammarskjold's speech are on Page 4.

Since a two-thirds majority would be required for the adoption of such a request, it was generally agreed that the Soviet Union had no chance of obtaining Assembly backing for such a proposal.

The Soviet Union has, in fact, never submitted any outright resolution calling for the resignation of Mr. Hammarskjold or the substitution of a three-man directorate for the office of Secretary General.

Usefulness Held Impaired

Mr. Hammarskjold conceded that his usefulness to the United Nations had been reduced by the fact that the Soviet Union, one of the permanent members of the Security Council, had withdrawn its "cooperation" with him.

But he suggested that the Assembly also consider the possibility that "a big power," by thus withdrawing its cooperation, might at any time "be able to break the term of office of the Secretary General," jeopardizing "the international and independent character of the office."

Mr. Hammarskjold said that in view of this "clear and unambiguous background," the responsibility for determining whether he would be "dismissed" rested with the Assembly.

In particular, he said, it rested with that "vast majority of members who have an overriding interest in the proper functioning of this organization and who cannot be suspected of reflecting any bloc interests." He added::

"So far, the Assembly has not been seized with the issue in a form requiring its formal consideration. If the Assembly does not, on such a basis or otherwise, give expression to its wish for action in accordance with the Sovet demand, I must, with my standing offer of resignation before you, conclude that you neither expect me to proceed on the basis of that offer nor desire in any other way to avail yourselves of the possibilty it opens."

Mr. Hammarskjold's statement was the first in which he had made even a conditional offer to resign.

Last October, when he rejected Premier Khrushchev's demand that he get out, the Secretary General told the Assembly he would stay as long as he retained the support of the rank-and-file members—all except the great powers—and as long as there was any prospect of the adoption of the Soviet demand for a triumvirate to run the Secretariat.

Last February, in a statement to the Security Council, Mr. Hammarskjold again refused to quit fire. At that time he said the Soviet Union had created a situation in which he could not resign "unless it were to be the wish of the uncommitted countries that I do so in their own interest and in the interest of the United Nations."

Under the United Nations Charter, the Secretary General is nominated by the Security Council—an action subject to the veto—and elected by the General Assembly.

The Charter provides no machinery for the impeachment or dismissal of the Secretary General. However, Trygve Lie, Mr. Hammarskjolds predecessor, resigned in 1952 because of the Soviet Union's refusal to have any dealings with him.

The Soviet Union now takes the same attitude toward Mr. Hammarskjold, and it is generally accepted that it would veto his re-election if he should be a candidate for a third five-year term. The Secretary General's second term will expire in April, 1963.

Mr. Hammarskjold defended himself against Soviet charges that he had been an accomplice in the "murder" of Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Congolese Premier. The Secretary General said that what could be done for Mr. Lumumba's protection had been done "by the means at the disposal of the Secretary General."

Mr. Lumumba was slain Feb. 12 after he was reported to have escaped from a prison in Katanga Province. He had been jailed by rival Congolese leaders.

In his reply to Soviet charges, Mr. Hammarskjold emphasized that the United Nations representatives in the Congo had taken "a completely independent, in fact defiant stand against so-called colonialists—as well as against others who have tried ti intervene in the Congo."

Answering Soviet complaints that he had not permitted the top-ranking Soviet member of the Secretariat, Georgi P. Arkadyev, to take part in the Congo operation, the Secretary General insisted that he had a right to choose his own executive staff.

Mr. Hammarskjold protested strongly against Belgium's "lack of cooperation" in the withdrawal from the Congo of Belgian military and paramilitary personnel, advisers and mercenaries, as requested by the Security Council Feb. 21.

He did not mention a Belgian note, submitted yesterday, informing him that immediate action was being taken to withdraw Belgian military personnel under the control of Belgian authorities. The note said Belgium would urge Congolese authorities to "accept the United Nations' viewpoint" regarding those not under Belgian control.

According to Belgian sources, thirty-two members of the Belgian Army, assigned to the Katanga Government by treaty, were withdrawn last month. It was said that about 150 additional Belgian military men had obtained employment with the Katanga Government on their own initiative. No figures were available on the number of Belgian mercenaries in Katanga or Belgian personnel in the service of the Central Government.

Bernardus G. Fourie of South Africa said reports that 4,000 South Africans were serving in the Katanga forces were untrue. He said only a few South Africans had concealed their intentions and had made their way to Katanga for military service.

Later, V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Defense Minister, submitted a resolution calling for the complete withdrawal within twenty-one days of all Belgian and other foreign military and paramilitary personnel, political advisers and mercenaries, "failing which necessary action should be taken in accordance with the charter of the United Nations."

Bunche takes issue with Congo's 'doom prophets'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.— "I don't agree with the pessimists about the Congo, those who predict that under independence it will revert to the jungle."

This is what Dr. Ralph J Bunche, United Nations undersecretary, who is in charge of operations in the Congo, said during a recent interview.

His observation is based on intimate knowledge of what has occurred in the Congo Republic since the country became independent in June, 1960.

The UN trouble-shooter for Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold bases his optimism on the following:

* * *

"THE CONGO is not poor in resources. It has enough food, fertile soil and it is rich in minerals.

"It has good rivers and facilites for air transportation.

"Given a functioning goverment, the Congo should not have insuperable difficulty."

* * *

THE ARTICLE based on the interview during which Dr. Bunche talked intimately about his Congo experience, appears in the January issue of the monthly magazine THINK.

Regarding his two - month stay in the Congo last summer, the article states:

"Bunche began with a staff of five and a portable typewriter, and ended with a UN force of 18,000 men, recruited from 18 countries, patroling a nation four times the size of France. . ."

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

At one point, Dr. Bunche revealed that once he was offered the ambassadorship to Liberia, "when the post was earmarked for a colored person."

"I told them I wouldn't take a jimcrow job," he said.

* * *

AMONG OTHER revelations are:

He (Bunche) suffers from what a Supreme Court Justice calls "judicial lockjaw."

He could probably get rich if he wrote his autobiography But he can't talk about his work in the Congo, or in Palestine in any detail as long as the UN is still involved in those problems.

* * *

HE IS convinced that there is little racial bitterness in Africa, nor has the demand for freedom followed a racial line.

As he sees it the entire continent of Africa is undergoing a revolution and for the most part doing it peaceably.

This revolution he calls "An African renaissance."

Bunche Made Tribe Member

NEW YORK — Admiration of one of the leading tribes in Kenya for UN Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche has earned him a new name.

Dr. J. Gikonyo Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry in the government of Kenya, told Dr. Bunche last week that the Kikuyu tribe admired him so much they made him a member of their tribe with the Kikuyu name, "Kariuki," meaning "The Resurrected One."

Dr. Kiano is currently on a visit to the United States on business for his government.

He is an old friend of Dr. Bunche.

While in the country he is meeting Kenya students and getting first-hand knowledge of their problems.

Says Dr. Bunche Wasn't Recalled

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Rep. Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, last week, published a letter in the Congressional Record that cleared up the mistaken impression of many persons that Ralph Bunche was recalled from his assignment at the outbreak of trouble in the Congo.

The use of the word "recall," Rep. Bolton said, implied that Bunche had failed in his mission as the Unit d Nations man on the scene. This is not true, she said.

To help clear up the matter she inserted a letter in the record she received from Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

Referring to Bunche, Cordier wrote: "His role in the Congo, as well as that of all other United Nations officials involved in this United Nations operation. was above reproach. I want to stress that Dr. Bunche was not in any sense recalled.

SHORT MISSION

"He was sent to the Congo by the secretary general as his personal represen ative during the last days of June on a short mission.

"He represented the secretary general at the Independence Day ceremonies on June 30 and was requested to consult with the Congolese authorities regarding the type of assistance that might be rendered to that Government and people.

"This mission wa expected to be short. His regular official duties, in addition to pressing personal obligations, awaited his return. However, the crisis developed and the Secretary General found it necessary to prolong his stay in the Congo far beyound his original intention. It became mandatory both

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

because of his official duties in New York and his personal obligations to return to New York by September 1.

"I repeat, therefore, that in no sense was Dr. Bunche recalled. His return to headquarters was natural and normal and due wholly to awaiting duties both official and personal.

"Criticisms regarding his actions in the Congo were irrelevant since he discharged all of his responsibilities there with such impartiality, soundness and ability as to be beyond reproach from th eSecretary General's and the United Nations point of view."

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Deny Bunche 'Recalled' From Congo

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Jan 3-3-64

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Role "Above Reproach"

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"This mission was expected to be short. His regular official duties, in addition to pressing personal obligations, awaited his return. However, the crisis developed and the Secretary found it necessary to prolong his stay in the Congo far beyond his original intention. It became mandatory both because of his official duties in New York and his personal obligations to return to New York by September 1.

Bunche "Not Recalled"

"Arrangements were accordingly made by the Secretary General that I should go to the Congo to review administrative arrangements and to serve as personal representative between the departure of Dr. Bunche and the arrival of Ambassador Dayal some days later.

"I repeat, therefore, that in no sense was Dr. Bunche recalled. His return to headquarters was natural and normal and due wholly to awaiting duties both official and personal.

"Criticism regarding his actions in the Congo were irrelevant since he discharged all of his responsibilities there with such impartiality, soundness and ability as to be beyond reproach from the Secretary General's and the United Nations point of view."

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

Name Dr. Bunche As Top Advisor To UN's U Thant

The Pittsburgh Courier
p. 5 Sec. 2
Oct. 11-11-61

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—Acting Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thank of Burma, upon assuming the post left vacant by the death of Dag Hammarskjold, immediately names Dr. Ralph Bunche as one of his two top advisers.

Named with Dr. Bunche as "principal advisers" was the Soviet's Georgy Petrovitch Arkadev. Dr. Bunche, since organization of the United Nations at San Francisco, has been in the top echelons of the international organization.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

● The naming of Bunche and Arkadev immediately set off charges that Thant has given just what the USSR wanted, the "troika" (three-man control of the top office.

Backing up this denial has been a top ranking Russian in the UN itself. The Russian delegation spokesman said, "it certainly is not" what the Soviets wanted. He added, however, that Thant has gotten off to a good start.

Pittsburgh Pa.

INFORMED SOURCES said this week that there had been a tacit agreement beforehand that a Russian and an American must be named to top advisory posts.

Dr. Bunche since early formation of the UN, has served as Under-Secretary in Charge of Trusteeships. It is expected that a Brazilian, a Greek and another representative from Western Europe will be named.

■

IT IS UNCERTAIN as yet who will be named to a top echelon post from Africa. It is thought, however, that he will be the Assistant Secretary-General for Africa.

Reliable sources, again, have pointed out that he might well be one of three, probably Dr. Taslim Olawale Elias, Nigerian Attorney General.

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Tragedy In Africa

In Dag's Death Crisis, Will UN Turn To Bunche?

Special Correspondence

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—**Dag Hammarskjold's death in the African jungle left the United Nations without a secretary-general and no procedure for succession to office.**

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE
Man For The Crisis?

Some UN members felt that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, famed peace - maker, should be "drafted" to meet, at least this unprecedented emergency.

In the midst of this speculation, the UN Security Council was called into emergency session Monday afternoon.

Hammarskjold's death came one day after the 13th anniversary of the death in action of Count Folke Bernadotte, also of Sweden, who was UN mediator in Palestine. Bernadotte was killed Sept. 17, 1948, in Jerusalem by Jewish terrorists while he was seeking to end Jewish-Arab hostilities.

DR. BUNCHE, then senior member of the UN peace mission, took over Count Bernadotte's duties in Palestine. Dr. Bunche's successful efforts in bringing an end to the Jewish-Arab hostilities won him the Nobel Peace Prize.

In the early stages of the Congo crisis, Dr. Bunche served as chief UN representative on the scene. After about three months in the Congo, Dr. Bunche returned to his duties at New York headquarters as UN Undersecretary.

IN THE PRESENT crisis will the UN agagin turn to ace trouble-shooter, Dr. Bunche, to fill the gap? Many UN members feel that he is the one man who could now step in and avert much of the general confusion and chaos which threatens the world organization.

There was little doubt that Hammarskjold's death played into the hands of the Soviet Union and its satellites, which have been demanding replacement of the one-man secretary general's office with a three-member, veto-wielding "troika" arrangement.

WITH Hammarskjold's removal from the scene, the Soviet Union undoubtedly would move fast to try to put over its proposal.

Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan of India, an undersecretary for special political affairs, was named by Hammarskjold on June 12 as his "chef de cabinet," designating him as principal assistant to the secretary general. But DR. RALPH J Narasimhan's appointment carried no suggestion of succession.

THE SECRETARY general of the United Nations is elected by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

The veto operates in the Security Council's recommendation, that means that any one of the five permanent members of the Security Council can disapprove any nominee. The five are the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and Nationalist China.

Hammarskjold became secretary general on April 10, 1953. In 1957, he was appointed to a second five-year term beginning April 10, 1958.

HAMMARSKJOLD has been under Russian fire for the past year, mainly because of his policy on the Congo where Soviet infiltration attempts were frustrated by the UN operation.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev demanded Hammarskjold's replacement by a "troika" or three secretaries general, one each from Communist, Western and neutralist countries and each with a veto power over UN administration.

Hammarskjold fought the troika concept and had the backing of the Western powers and most of the "unaligned" countries.

In the event of a vacancy, UN diplomats expected Russia to step up its efforts to put the troika plan into effect.

HAMMARSKJOLD was killed Monday in the crash of his United Nations plane on a personal mission to bring peace in the Congo.

The Rhodesian federal government announced that the 56-year-old secretary - general perished in the burning wreckage of his white-painted DC6B which smashed to earth. He was flying to a rendezvous with Moishe Tshombe, president of the Katanga government whose warriors are battling UN troops.

THE RHODESIAN government said Hammarskjold's body was found in the smoking wreckage. A ground party also found the bodies of five other persons and one gravely injured survivor. The bodies of seven others of the total of 14 persons aboard the plane were not immediately recovered.

The four-engine DC6B had taken off from Leopoldville carrying Hammarskjold and a small party of UN aides Sunday night on a flight to Ndola.

TSHOMBE, head of the rebellious Katanga province, was waiting for him there. The Katanga forces were reported over-running troops of the United Nations attempting to take over the province on behalf of the central Congo government.

Hammarskjold had hoped to reach a cease-fire agreement with Tshombe to halt the Congo bloodshed.

Shortly after midnight a plane believed to be Hammarskjold's contacted the Ndola control tower. It circled the field and then flew away.

TSHOMBE returned to Katanga after being informed of Hammarskjold's death.

"This is very sad news," he said. "I regret it deeply.

"I had much esteem for Hammarskjold. He did much for African countries. In the crisis between the Congo and me, I had confidence he would help find a solution."

Bunche Pushed to Head UN by L. A. Official

P. 6 Sat. 10-14-61

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—A Los Angeles official strongly urged the appointment of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Undersecretary of the United Nations, to the post of UN Secretary General, now vacant due to the death of Dag Hammarskjold.

Kenneth Hahn, Supervisor, County of Los Angeles, is a telegram to President Kennedy urged that the Chief Executive recommend the appointment of Dr. Bunche to the key post.

"Dr. Bunche is eminently qualified and will provide outstanding leadership toward peace in the world and understanding among all people," the telegram to the President stated.

Dr. Bunche back in Congo as UN seeks Katanga peace

The Afro-American P. 6

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Acting Secretary-General U Thant revealed, last Thursday, that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and Robert Gardiner of Ghana had been sent to the Republic of Congo to seek a peaceful reconciliation between the Central Government and Katanga Province.

In a letter to British Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean, the Secretary-General stated Dr. Bunche went to Leopoldville from Tanganyika on Wednesday and the Ghana envoy left New York, Dec. 5.

Mr. U Thant reiterated that the aim and objective of the UN civil and military authorities in the Congo Republic "is to achieve the solution of the differences between the Central Government and the provincial authorities in Katanga, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly."

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MRS. ZELMA WATSON GEORGE

Mrs. George, UN Delegate, Out Of Post

CLEVELAND — (ANP) — Zelma Watson George is no longer a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

Mrs. George, who created a sensation when she openly disagreed with the American position on a resolution condemning colonialism; said she has complied with a request by the Eisenhower administration that she resign her seat.

SHE ADDED, however, that all the alternate delegates had been asked for their resignations.

She said she did not know whether the new Kennedy administration would ask her to resume her seat.

She had been appointed for a one-year term that began last September.

"I THINK A one-year term is ridiculous," she complained. "It takes more than one year just to get acquainted. I don't know of any other country that changes delegates every year.

"There were so many interruptions that we were not able to finish our work," she said. "I feel that a delegate needs more than one session to make himself more valuable."

Bias Against U. N. Delegates Said To Hurt U. S.

The regional director of the American Association for the United Nations, John Walsh, yesterday charged that instances of discrimination against new African and Asian delegates to the U. N. have "caused considerable embarrasment to the United States government."

There have been "many examples" of discrimination "in the matter of housing, public dining and other public accommodations," Mr. Walsh asserted in a statement to the press, adding: "A further strain in our diplomatic relations with these new nations has been the vicious campaign of hate letters which have been received by various new African delegates."

His organization, Mr. Walsh continued, is "making every effort" to counter the effect of the instances of discrimination with its campaign to welcome the delegates and their families when they return for the fifteenth General Assembly meeting tomorrow. He said that many civic, business and church groups have responded with invitations to the returning delegates for visits.

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MRS. ZELMA WATSON GEORGE

It took Ike to curb Negro UN delegate

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—At the recent United Nations Assembly, Mrs. Zelma Watson George, the American Negro delegate from Cleveland, was so upset over instructions from Washington to abstain from voting against African colonialism that she tried to telephone President Eisenhower.

Because Mrs. George was on the verge of bolting the American delegation, Ambassador Jerry Wadsworth telephoned Tom Stephens, the appointment secretary for the president, and asked whether the president would take Mrs. George's call. The answer was inconclusive.

Mrs. George then telephoned Stephens herself, asked if she could speak with Eisenhower.

"WHAT DO YOU WISH to talk to him about?" asked Stephens, as if he didn't know.

Mrs. George explained.

"The president is very busy getting ready to entertain the Supreme Court," Stephens replied, "But I'll go and talk to him."

He came back to report: "The president has given his orders as to how the American delegation is to vote and he wants the orders carried out."

As a result, the American delegation abstained from voting on a resolution regarding an issue over which the 13 American colonies went to war against England—colonialism. The resolution won, 89 to 0. As it won, Mrs. George stood up, tears in her eyes, and applauded vigorously.

Sen. Wayne Morse, sitting beside her, also applauded.

Noting the applause, the Rumanian ambassador leaned over, whispered in Morse's ear: "I see the American delegation has a couple of rebels."

"Yes," replied Morse. "We're free to rebel. In your country we would be shot."

The Rumanian ambassador laughed and walked away.

EISENHOWER HAD received an urgent message from Prime Minister Macmillan in London, asking that the American delegation not desert the British regarding "colonialism." Though the U. S. A. once won its independence from the British crown over this issue, Ike went along with Macmillan. The negative American position was considered a great victory for Russia, which originally proposed the resolution. It hurt the United States all over Africa and Asia.

Lady Diplomat Scores Hit At UN

By CHUCK STONE

"Music must take rank as the highest of the fine arts — as the one which, more than any other, ministers to human welfare."

Had the United Nations been able to follow that happy philosophy of Herbert Spencers, it might have concluded its recent sessions with less diplomatic scars. Unfortunately, diplomats appeared to have failed where musicians might have succeeded.

While a few U.N. ambassadors are also accomplished musicians, none has compiled a more distinguished career than a member of the United States Delegation to the United Nations, beautiful Dr. Zelma Watson George of Cleveland, Ohio.

She had already achieved national fame as a Broadway star in Gian Carlo Menotti's "The Medium," but three week ago, the whole world knew about Zelma George as she rose and applauded with all the U.N.'s Africans and Asians the 89 to 0 passage of a resolution condemning colonialism.

THE U.S. DELEGATION had been instructed to "Abstain" on the resolution, but Dr. George felt so strongly about the error of the U.S.'s decision, she stood up on impulse, "without any second thought," much to the delighted surprise of the Africans and Asians. Her historic words on that occasion are still being quoted: "I wanted to crawl under the table when we abstained, but instead I decided to stand up and applaud." Although they did not stand, two other members of the U.S. Delegation, Sen. Wayne Morse and Sen. George D. Aiken also applauded.

It takes a rare kind of courage and independence to fly in the face of established protocol and specific official instructions. But, charming and vivacious Zelma George has long had a mind of her own on what constitutes right. "I always try to do the right thing, and what I believe within myself is morally sound," she says.

Following the dictates of her conscience has led her through several careers, all of which have been vitally concerned with human beings. Her background is a composite of social worker, teacher, research fellow, home maker, lecturer, singer, world traveler, and diplomat.

For a period of time she was dean of women at Tennessee State University. In 1937 she moved to Los Angeles where she founded the Avalon Community Center, becoming its first executive director.

* * *

IN 1949, she starred in the title role in "The Medium" at the Karamu Theater in Cleveland. Her performance was so outstanding, Menotti presented her on Broadway in a revival of the opera.

In between these successes, she pursued a rigorous course of study toward the Ph.D. Having already received her M.A. in personnel administration from New York University, she completed requirements for the doctorate in sociology in 1954. At the same time, she maintained an active interest in world affairs, serving as a member of the boards of the Cleveland Council on World Affairs and the Cleveland International Youth Leaders Exchange program.

For meritorious work in this area, she was chosen as one of the ten "Men and Women of the Year" for two consecutive years by the Cleveland Press (1950-1951).

DR. GEORGE toured Southeast Asia, Africa and Europe for the State Department in 1959 where she was hailed by foreign leaders for her "warmth and abundant capacity for making friends for the U.S.," said one prominent African delegats. The fiery Krishna Menon of India whose sole relationship with Dr. George during the General Assembly had been of an occasional courteous nod, waited patiently behind a crowd of well - wishers following her dramatic stand to add his heartfelt congratulations. That week at several diplomatic receptions, Dr. George was the constant center of attention as delegates milled around her, enthusiastically shaking her hand.

The one thing she rejects vigorously is the suggestion that she might have "betrayed" the best interests of United States in bucking the decision to abstain. "Mr. President," she told the White House, "I know you have a vast fund of information, military and otherwise which is not available to me, but from where I work and with the tremendous experience I have had this session with the problems of leadership responsibilities in these countries, it is my earnest belief that no matter what considerations there may be for abstaining, they will be offset by what we will lose in maintaining even any handles with which to grasp the problem later."

Her favorite story about her public demonstration sums up precisely what she believes America stands for. After the resolution had passed, one of the Communist delegates walked over to Ambassador James J. Wadsworth, chairman of the U. S. delegation, and smugly observed: "I see you have a rebel in your ranks." "Yes, I guess we do," replied Mr. Wadsworth. "But, in America, we accept differences of opinion. In your country, she probably would have been shot."

"I love people," says the popular civic worker, "and I guess they love me."

"Have you any idea why?" she was asked. Laughing in her infectious manner, she replied, "I guess it's because I will always listen to them and when they bring their troubles to me, I put their head on these broad shoulders of mine."

Those "broad shoulders" were found by many a diplomat who found a ready listener in Dr. George and her fervent desire to solve any small problem plaguing some of the African and Asian delegates. Of particular concern to Dr. George was the difficulty many of the new African delegates encountered trying to find an embassy or consulate in New York City. Besides working with several agencies directly concerned with finding housing for new delegations, she attempted to interpret the real America to Africans.

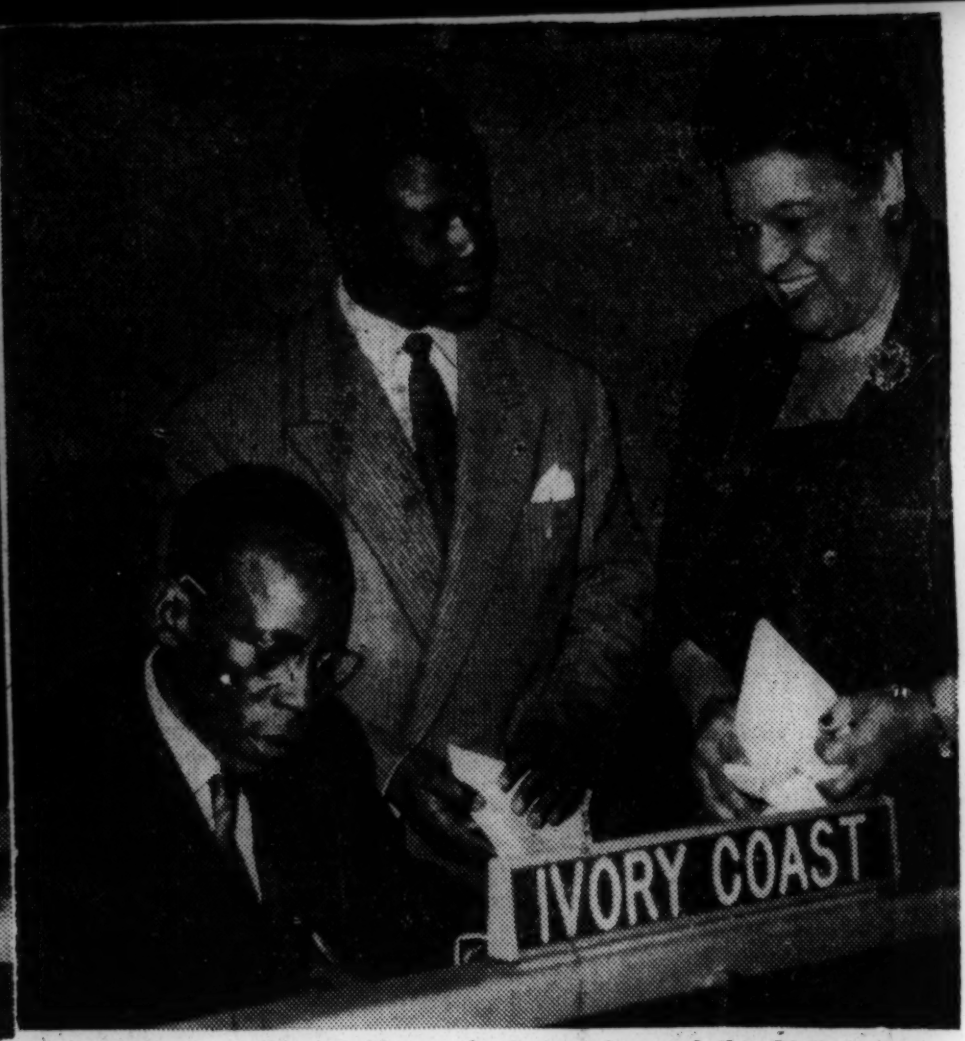
* * *

"ALL YEAR," she said "I have been talking to these people, trying to explain that despite the discrimination, none of that is what the real America stands for."

The real America, Dr. George sincerely believed, should have supported the anti - colonialism resolution in the U.N. So passionately did she believe this, she called President Eisenhower in an effort to have the decision reversed. "Maybe, it wasn't protocol and going through proper channels, but this was a question of the whole role of the United States and world leadership. While she was unsuccessful in getting a reversal of the U.S. decision to abstain, her efforts were praised by many U.N. delegates.

"We think you really spoke the sentiments of the American people.

EQUALLY PROUD of Dr. George's courageous stand and her expanding career in public service is her devoted husband, Attorney Clayborne George, president of the Cleveland Civil Service Commission and himself a distinguished public servant and brilliant woman in her own right. "As long as there are problems in the world," says Dr. George, "I will always be trying to devote her life to helping others and to America and to a sooner state of brotherhood because Dr. Zelma Watson George paused long enough



AMBASSADOR IN ACTION — Dr. Zelma Watson George, member of the United States Delegation to the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations, is shown above at the recent world organization's sessions where she distinguished herself as one of the most valuable representatives from the U.S. in several years. Left, she chats with Secretary of State Christian Herter and Chairman of the U.S. Delegation, Ambassador James J. Wadsworth. Directly behind Mr. Wadsworth is Arthur Lamey and Sen. Wayne Morse, both members of the U.S. Delegation. Right, she relaxes with His excellency, M. Mamadou Coulibaly, Deputy Prime Minister of the Ivory Coast (seated) and M. Bedier of the Ivory Coast.

Dr. George resigns as UN delegate

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-28-61

CLEVELAND, Ohio (ANP) —Dr. Zelma Watson George is no longer a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations General assembly.

Mrs. George, who created a sensation when she openly disagreed with the American position on a resolution condemning colonialism; said she has complied with a request by the Eisenhower administration that she resign her seat.

She added, however, that all the alternate delegates had been asked for their resignations.

Dr. George said she did not know whether the new Kennedy administration would ask her to resume her seat.

She had been appointed for a one-year term that began last September.

"I think a one - year term is ridiculous," she complained. "It takes more than one year just to get acquainted. I don't know of any other country that changes delegates every year.

"There were so many interruptions that we were not able to finish our work," she said. "I feel that a delegate needs more than one session to make himself more valuable."

Hammarskjold's Plane Blew Up, Says Survivor

Sabotage or Gunfire Possible, U.N. Says

By COLIN FROST

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia (AP)—The lone survivor of Dag Hammarskjold's Congo peace mission plane was quoted as saying Monday a series of explosions shook the aircraft just before it crashed near here, killing the U.N. secretary-general and 12 others.

Hammarskjold was near a landing at this border copper-belt town for cease-fire talks with President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province when disaster struck.

The survivor, a seriously injured U.N. security guard, said the plane had turned away from the scheduled landing at Ndola's modern airport— apparently on

Hammarskjold believed no life more satisfactory than one of selfless service to country and humanity. Page 2.

Hammarskjold's orders— after being in radio contact with the airport tower just after Sunday midnight.

Search parties found the smoldering wreckage about 12 hours later in a forest preserve eight miles north of Ndola.

The Associated Press reported erroneously from Ndola Sunday night that Hammarskjold had arrived here and entered into truce talks with Tshombe. Airport authorities and newsmen alike gained the impression that a plane which arrived from Leopoldville carried the secretary-general. The arriving party joined Tshombe in the police-guarded airport control tower for a conference of several hours.

But it turned out the plane carried not Hammarskjold but Lord Lansdowne, British undersecretary of state for foreign affairs. Tshombe saw only Rhodesian and British officials here and headed north by automobile in midmorning Monday.

Hammarskjold's body and those of the 12 other victims were taken to the Ndola Hospital Mortuary.

Hammarskjold was flying to this border copper-belt town for talks with President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province. For the last week the United Nations has been trying to bring Katanga under control of the central Congo government. Tshombe's forces have been fighting back, inflicting severe casualties on U.N. forces from several nations.

A U.N. spokesman said he could not definitely rule out sabotage or shooting as the cause of the crash of the plane—a four-engine DC6B.

The only survivor, Harry Julian, an American U.N. security guard, was quoted at a hospital by officials as saying that Hammarskjold had changed his mind about landing at Ndola and told the pilot to alter course for another destination.

Moments later, according to the injured man, there was a series of explosions aboard the plane.

Hospital authorities said Julian was in serious condition.

Owners of the airliner, the Swedish Air Co., said in Leopoldville they were trying to determine whether the plane might have been shot down by a jet fighter of Tshombe's tiny air force. They called this a possibility. The crash apparently occurred in darkness, however.

A U.N. spokesman said the plane left Leopoldville, the Congo capital, at 5:20 p.m. Sunday on the 1,100-mile flight to Ndola—a trip the DC6B could cover in four hours or less.

But it wasn't until after midnight, Ndola authorities reported, that the plane asked and obtained clearance to land. The time was 12:12 a.m. Airport sources said radio contact was broken then and the aircraft veered away and vanished.

Despite loss of radio contact, no major search effort started until midmorning. Officials gave as the reason the fact that the plane had filed no regular flight plan, as is normal procedure for all civil flights.

Because of this, the officials said, Ndola airport did not know the route the plane was taking and assumed it had put down at some airfield along the route.

News that the wreckage had just been sighted came as Tshombe opened a news conference here with a call for a truce between his Katanga forces and U.N. troops.

Tshombe said:

"If Hammarskjold has died it is bad for the Congo. We Africans should be grateful for everything he has done for Africa."

Hammarskjold had been U.N. secretary-general since 1953. The slight, sandy-haired Swede died on the eve of a General Assembly session dealing with such problems as Berlin and Red China.

Among those reported at Leopoldville to be aboard the plane were:

Henrich Albert Wieschhoff, 55, director of the department of political and Security Council affairs at the United Nations in New York. A native of Germany, he had become a U.S. citizen and had been with the United Nations since 1946.

U.S. ADVISER LOST

Vladimir Fabry, 40, of the United States, legal adviser to the United Nations in the Congo, associated with the United Nations since 1946.

William Ranallo, 39, of the United States, personal aide to Hammarskjold. He had been with the United Nations since 1946.

Miss Alice Lalande, Canadian, secretary to Dr. Sture Linner, head of the U.N. Congo Mission.

Also three security guards — Harry Julian and Francis Ivers of the United States and Serge Barrau of France.

The United Nations later said Julian was the survivor.

The Swedish pilot was listed as Capt. Per Hellonquist.

Kennedy Steps Into U.N. Crisis

By JAMES RESTON

(Copyright 1961 By The New York Times Co.)

WASHIINGTON—President John F. Kennedy decided Monday night to intervene personally in the constitutional crisis at the United Nations by the death of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

The White House announced Monday night that the President would address the general assembly of the U.N. in New York, probably on Friday. His purpose in doing so is to reassure the delegates and secretariat there of this government's support of the U.N. and its determination to do everything possible to maintain the executive authority of the office of the secretary general.

The U.S. government believes that an interim arrangement must be made quickly, with the concurrence of the Soviet Union if possible, to enable the office of the secretary general to carry out the past instructions of the United Nations.

This is an urgent matter in the Congo, where U.N. troops in the province of Katanga have been under fire and must be reinforced quickly. Officials here and in New York were in constant consultation Monday about how this could be done in the face of the Soviet Union's opposition to the U.N. Congo operations and its veto power over any new secretary general.

It is this situation that has produced the U.N. constitutional crisis. The charter of the United Nations does not provide for any deputy to act for the secretary general. It provided authority not to the secretariat of the U.N., but to the secretary general personally, and stipulated that a new secretary general could be named only if all the permanent members of the Security Council, including the Soviet Union, approved the choice.

For the last year, however, the U.S.S.R. has not only been in open opposition to Hammarskjold personally but to the whole concept of a one-man secretary general with executive authority to carry out the instructions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Instead, it has favored three secretaries general, one from the Communist bloc, one from the West, and one from the neutral countries, any one of whom could veto any executive actions of the secretariat.

Such a system would extend the Soviet Union's veto from the Security Council to executive actions carrying out resolutions of the General Assembly and thus enable the U.S.S.R. to block such police actions as those undertaken in the past by the U.N. in the Congo, Lebanon and Suez.

Officials here, however, recall that it was possible to continue Trygve Lie as secretary general for several years after his term of office expired by getting an interim agreement through the General Asesmbly against the opposition of the Communist bloc. Accordingly, much work was done on this Monday in the hope of avoiding the paralysis of the U.N.

Seldom in modern history has the death of any citizen of another land created such a sense of shock and significance as Hammarskjold's death did here Monday morning.

Associated Press Wirephotos

... IN MEMORY OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dag Hammarskjold Had Filled Post Since 1953

A Grim U.N. Faces Its Darkest Hour

The Atlanta Constitution
Tues. 9-19-61 P. 1

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—There is solemn realization at the United Nations that it is facing a monumental crisis. Its very existence as an effective organization for protection of the peace has been endangered by the untimely death of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

The delegates of the U. N.'s 99 members got the shocking news Monday on the eve of the General Assembly's 16th regular session. It piled crisis upon crisis.

Already the East-West quarrel over nuclear testing, war threats and disarmament were threatening to rip the world peace organization into hostile groups.

Now the U. N. is without a chief executive officer, and the chances of replacing him seem slim.

At best it will create even more tension between East and West, already at the boiling point because of the imminent threat of violence over the future of Berlin.

At worst, it can mean an insoluble deadlock between the Communist and Western nations on the future structure of the Secretariat.

A feeling of foreboding pervades this great glass and stone building overlooking New York's East River. The long faces in the corridors bespeak eloquently the knowledge of what lies ahead, in the wake of a numbing tragedy in the wilds of central Africa.

The Atlanta Constitution

If the U. N. is to continue its role as peacemaker in the many and varied explosions of a turbulent space-age world, it must have the authority to act in emergencies. The attack of the Soviet Union and the Communist world on the U. N. structure has been aimed at destroying the power of the U. N. to act, and this attack has been centered on Hammarskjold.

Tues. 7-9-61

The big question is this: Was Dag Hammarskjold the last chief executive the U. N. would have who could act swiftly to quench the flames which endanger peace around the world?

In order to produce a successor as secretary general, the Security Council must present a nomination to the General Assembly. There is little chance that the West and the Russians will be able to agree on a single nominee, and each side has veto power.

The Russians probably will push once again for their "troika" plan —a three-man board instead of a secretary general. The board, with built-in veto power, would include a Communist, a Westerner and a representative of the so-called neutral world.

Effectively, that would paralyze the U. N.'s ability to take action in time of danger. The U. N. then would become little more than a debating society in the manner of the League of Nations, which was powerless to act in events leading up to World War II.

CRISIS ADVANCES

There would have been a crisis in this respect in any event next year. Hammarskjold's death advances it a full year. His term was to end in April, 1963, which meant that the 1962 General Assembly session would have had to act on a successor. Lines of battle already had been drawn.

The Soviet bloc, headed in person by Premier Khrushchev, mounted a violent offensive just a year ago in New York at the 15th session, designed to oust Hammarskjold. The Russians had sustained a sharp political setback in the Congo and had blamed Hammarskjold for it.

Khrushchev did not push his troika plan to a vote, possibly because he realized he would not have had sufficient support for it at that time.

Hammarskjold defied the Soviet premier, announcing his intention of remaining in office for his full term. But there is little doubt that Hammarskjold foresaw the building crisis over his office and over his handling of the Congo matter.

In some Western European quarters, Hammarskjold's last efforts in the Congo—an attempt to restore secessionist Katanga to the Leopoldville government — were viewed as an attempt to placate the Russians. He was criticized in the West for it.

Hammarskjold's death now may be used by Moscow to heap further blame upon the United States, whom it has accused of plotting against a settlement in the Congo.

It would be difficult to overestimate the current crisis. There is no provision for a line of succession to Hammarskjold. He did not believe in having an acting secretary-general during his absences from his New York headquarters.

Hammarskjold Traveled Widely in Peace Quest

U. N. Secretary Visited Many of World's Troubled Areas

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 23—Dab Hammarskjold's efforts to maintain or mend the world's peace, which won for him today the posthumous award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1961, covered a wide range of activities.

They extended from quiet conversations with diplomats in the offices of the United Nations Secretariat building to arduous journeys of mediation to troubled areas of the world, the last of which resulted in his death.

Since 1955, when he visited Peiping in an ultimately successful effort to get the Chinese Communists to release prisoners taken in the Korean war, Mr. Hammarskjold had made twenty trips on peace-making missions to Europe, Africa, the Middle East and the Far East.

In the hundreds of thousands of miles that he traveled, the slightly built, quiet-mannered Secretary General confronted the leaders of belligerent or potentially belligerent countries with a moral authority that frequently brought at least partial success to his missions.

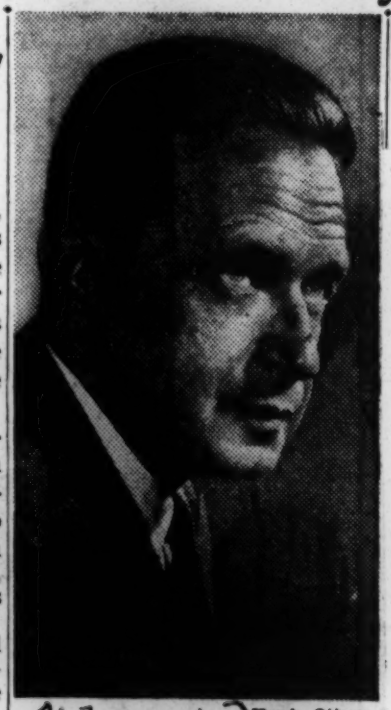
Mandate Often Uncertain

What seemed remarkable to observers was that Mr. Hammarskjold managed to construct and direct this authority in the frequent absence of any firm consensus among the members of the organization he represented.

It was often viewed as a paradox that a man with such a marked preference for functioning in a quiet, undramatic fashion should have been led by his sense of duty into what were sometimes highly dramatic situations.

Perhaps the most notable of these was the arrival of the former diplomat and economist in the Congo city of Elisabethville on Aug. 12, 1960, at the head of 240 Swedish troops.

Mr. Hammarskjold, charged by the Security Council with the task of moving a United Nations force in rebellious Katanga province, and cognizant of the possibility of armed resistance by President Moise Tshombe, had chosen to contribute whatever moral force his presence might add to the success of the troop move.



Karsh, Ottawa

The late Dag Hammarskjold

A portrait of Mr. Hammarskjold's activity can be obtained, if in superficial fashion, by listing his schedule of travels since 1955.

In that year, shortly after wondering aloud whether such an action might not be overly "dramatic," Mr. Hammarskjold went to Peiping. The Chinese Communists had given no response to demands by the United Nations for return of a number of American prisoners held after the Korean war, despite the exchange agreements. Several months after the trip, some of these prisoners were released.

In January, 1956, he visited Egypt and Israel and submitted proposals to alleviate tension. Both sides accepted these. Shortly afterward, he visited India and Pakistan to discuss the Kashmir dispute.

Cease-Fire in Gaza

In April, when fighting broke out in the Gaza Strip, he again visited the Middle East, and achieved a cease-fire. In July, when tension rose again, he repeated the trip.

In November, after the Suez operation by Britain, France and Israel, he went to the Middle East again to arrange for United Nations policing duties. At about the same time he attempted to visit Hungary, after the Soviet Union had crushed the revolt there, but was rebuffed.

He Also Achieved Much by His Use of Quiet Diplomacy

In 1957 he made two trips to the Middle East. In the spring of 1958, he visited Moscow to discuss the Berlin question and disarmament with Premier Khrushchev. In June, and again in August he went to Lebanon, after the landing of U. S. troops there. He returned once more in December.

In March, 1959, he visited Premier Khrushchev at the Black Sea resort of Sochi. In July he went to the Middle East. In November, when fighting broke out in Laos, he went there, despite bitter criticism by the Russians.

In July, 1960, he went to the Congo, after the civil war had broken out. He returned in August to conduct United Nations troops into Katanga.

Last January Mr. Hammarskjold visited South Africa to talk with the Government about its racial policies. In July, following the clash between France and Tunisia over Bizerte, he visited Tunisia. In September, he went again to the Congo on the trip that ended in his death in a plane crash, in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

In the Name of Brotherhood

For the first time the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to a man no longer living.

Dag Hammarskjold, late Secretary General of the United Nations, was named the winner of this honor yesterday, a month after his death. There can be no doubt that he met the conditions that the prize should go to a person "who has done most or best to further brotherhood amongst the peoples."

The award sharpens the grief for Mr. Hammarskjold. It emphasizes the pride that all friends of freedom, of democracy and of the United Nations have taken in his career—in the words of Under Secretary Andrew W. Cordier, a career of "magnificent dedication to peace," or in those of Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche, of "brilliant statesmanship, great wisdom and rare courage."

Dag Hammarskjold would have been proud to have his name joined in this award with Albert John Luthuli, a leader of the Zulu people in South Africa, who received the postponed prize for 1960. Luthuli's honor was given him because he has worked without violence and without hate against racial discrimination in his country. The award was also a rebuke to the Government of South Africa, which has kept Luthuli in jail during most recent years, and from which he has turned to live on the land in his home village. The Swedish diplomat and the African tribesman are united in life and in death by their humility and their love of humanity.

The news of these awards will reach many persons on the anniversary of the U. N. Charter and on the melancholy morning that followed the news of the greatest explosion in history, set off by the Russians in no spirit of brotherhood. But we may still hope that the power of the spirit of man, at its best and noblest, is more potent than even the most violent and hateful of nuclear experiments.

51 1961

SECRETARY GENERAL DAG HAMMARKSJOLD
AWARDED- NOBEL PRIZE

FIRST POSTHUMOUSLY—

Dag, African Leader Awarded Nobel Prizes

The Montgomery Advertiser

By GUNNAR J. BORREVIK

OSLO, Norway (AP) — Nobel prizes were awarded Monday to Dag Hammarskjold and Albert John Luthuli, a Negro leader in South Africa—two advocates of nonviolence in a violent world.

The 1961 peace award went to the late U.N. secretary-general. The 1960 peace prize was belatedly awarded to Luthuli for working to ease the effects of racial discrimination in South Africa.

Luthuli is a Zulu Christian leader who will be unable to receive the prize personally. The Norwegian committee which makes the peace awards noted that he is forbidden by South Africa's supremacy government to leave his village.

The U.N. secretary-general, who perished Sept. 18 on a peace mission to the Congo, was the first to receive the award posthumously. The prize, worth 250,232 kroner—$49,640—will go to Hammarskjold's estate.

NO SPECIFIC EFFORT

No specific effort of Hammarskjold was mentioned by the committee, but it may well have been the work for peace in the Congo that finally cost him his life. Observers noted the committee broke with a past tendency to avoid controversial candidates. Hammarskjold had been under Communist-bloc attack for his Congo policies.

By organizing a U.N. force, Hammarskjold helped stem the chaos in the Congo after that African nation won independence June 30, 1960. The work, however, came too late for the committee to consider him in 1960.

Under rules governing peace prizes provided from the estate of Albert Nobel, inventor of dynamite, the list of candidates closes each Feb. 1.

Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was among those suggesting the peace prize for Hammarskjold.

"I applaud this award. Hammarskjold gave his life to build a community of men, where love and peace prevail over the forces of hate," Stevenson said Monday.

SECOND IN U.N.

Hammarskjold was the second U.N. official to win the prize. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, an American, won it in 1950 for his efforts in restoring peace in Palestine.

Bunche disclosed he had nominated Hammarskjold for the prize and added: "No nomination, I am certain, has ever been more natural or clear. for Mr. Hammarskjold has given new meaning and dimension to dedication and effective contribution to the cause of peace through brilliant statesmanship, great wisdom and rare courage."

One U.N. agency also has won the peace prize—the U.N. Office of the Committee for Refugees got it in 1954.

Four times after he took over as secretary-general in 1953, Hammarskjold stepped into explosive situations, acting under instructions from the United Nations.

In December of 1954 Hammarskjold flew to Peiping and arranged for the release of 11 U.S. airmen held by Red China since the Korean War.

Hammarskjold moved into the tinderbox of the Middle East twice in 1956. In the spring, he arranged a cease-fire that ended a series of border clashes between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Hammarskjold hurried back to the Middle East in the summer of 1956 when Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt. He obtained a cease-fire and organized a U.N. Emergency Force of neutral-nation soldiers to maintain the peace.

The secretary-general used the same technique to bring some order to the Congo in 1960 when warring political factions threatened to rip the young nation to shreds.

UNFULFILLED MISSION

Peace in the Congo remained an unfulfilled mission for Hammarskjold. President Moise Tshombe of Katanga declared his province independent and refused to recognize the authority of the central government in Leopoldville. Katanga's army resisted when U.N. forces tired to carry out a U.N. mandate to oust Tshombe's white mercenaries. Hammarskjold died on a flight to see Tshombe and try to end the bloodshed.

In the words of Nobel's will, the committee chose Hammarskjold as the man who had "done the most or best to further brotherhood among peoples, to abolish or cut down the standing armies, and to create or further the work of peace congresses."

Luthuli, 61, a former chief of the Abasemakolweni tribe of the Abasemakolweni tribe of the Zulu nation, was educated in Christian missions. In 1944, he ran afoul the South African government by joining the African National Congress.

STARTED IN '52

The congress started civil disobedience campaigns against racial discrimination in 1952. The government demanded Luthuli quit the organization. He refused and the government deposed him as tribal chief.

Luthuli has been detained intermittently since by South African authorities and the congress has been outlawed. He refused to join the bloody demonstrations against the white supremacy laws launched by the rival Pan-Africanist Congress last year. But he burned his pass book, required of all nonwhites, and urged his followers to do the same. For that he was arrested.

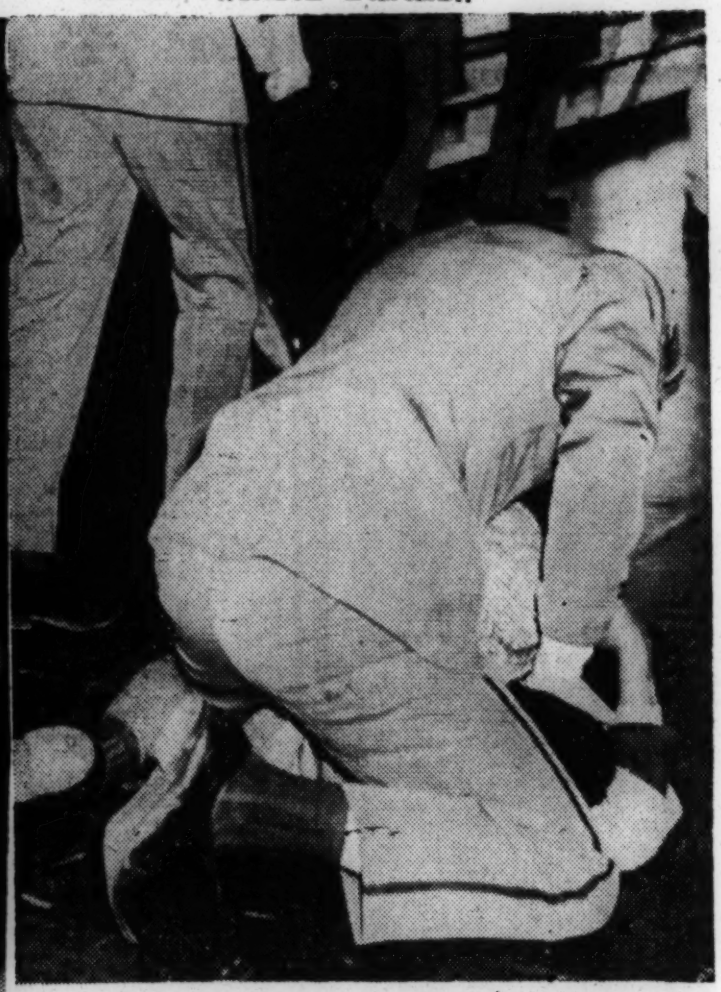
"In the fight against racial discrimination," said the peace committee's statement, "Luthuli always has advocated nonviolent methods.

"In 1960, the African National Congress was banned. The same year Luthuli was arrested. Today he lives as a peasant in his village. He has been forbidden to travel or take part in any meetings."

1961 NOBEL PRIZE
SECRETARY GENERAL DAG HAMMARKS-
JOLD
and
ALBERT JOHN LUTHULI, NEGRO
LEADER IN SOUTH AFRICA

TWO ADVOCATES OF NONVIOLENCE

DEMONSTRATIONS
EX-PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA



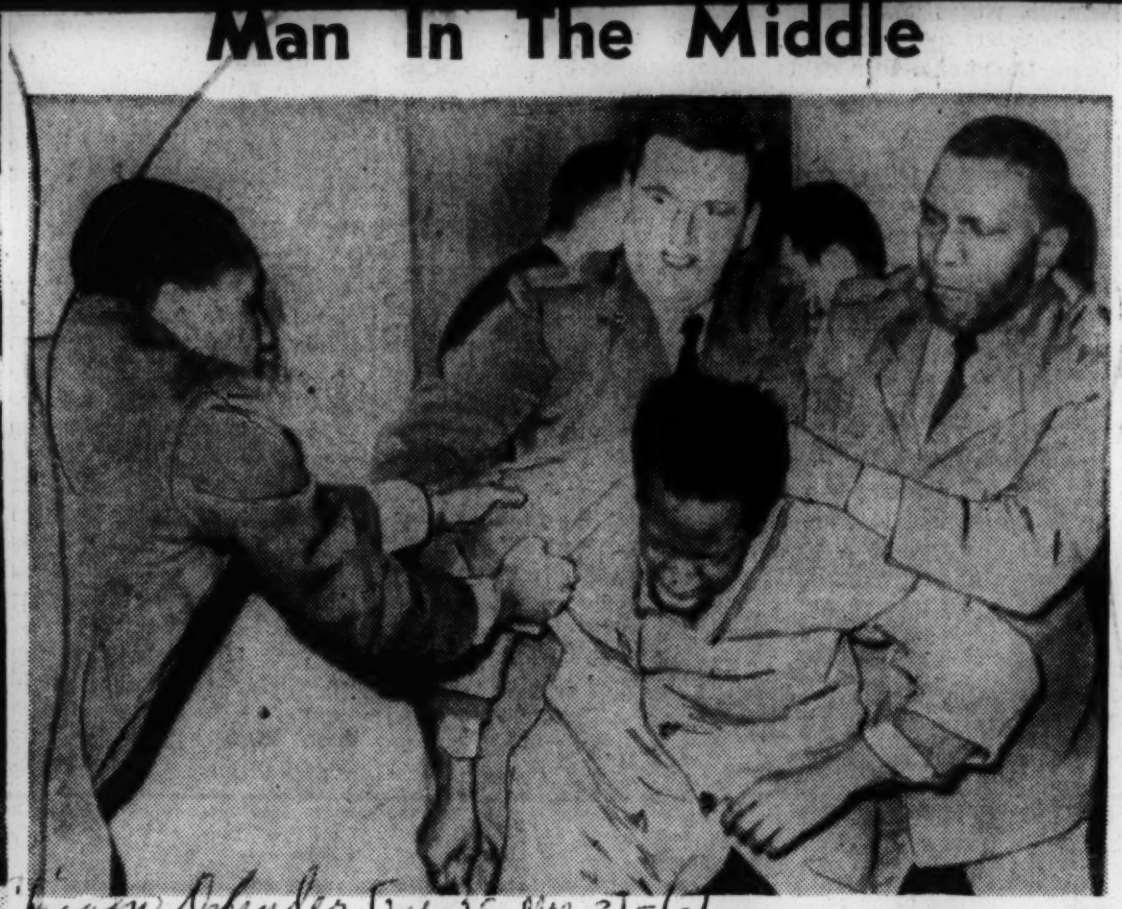
A guard pinned one of the demonstrators to the floor of a corridor at the height of the fighting. Scores of persons, including guards and photographers, were severely mauled. —AP Wirephoto

Riot At U.N.

The Commercial Appeal

A United Nations guard shoved a demonstrator away from the Security Council area yesterday during wild disorder which interrupted debate on the Congo crisis. Fighting started after a group of Negroes chanting "Vive Lumumba" forced their way past guards and started onto the floor. It was the worst disorder in the United Nations' 16-year history. *(Stories on Page One)*

Man In The Middle



A NEGRO demonstrator is grabbed by three UN guards during melee outside the United Nations Security Council chambers, New York. The public has now been barred and general tours have been called off as a result of riots and demonstrations. Sixty policement are assigned outside the UN building to guard against any further disturbances by demonstrators as Council continued its debate on Congo crisis. UPI

DEMONSTRATORS INTERRUPT U.N. DEBATE— Guards at the United Nations eject fist-swinging Negroes from the United Nations Security Council in New York. The demonstrators had leaped up in several parts of the packed public gallery and started screaming as U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson (right) addressed the group. Stevenson had called the Soviet Union's demand for the dismissal of Secretary General Hammarskjold and termination of the U.N. action in Congo a "declaration of war on the United Nations." The council recessed while the gallery was cleared.

Stevenson Answers Red Charge

Wild Pro-Lumumba Uproar Interrupts Speech in Council

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 15 (AP)—Dag Hammarskjold defiantly rejected today a Soviet demand that he resign as United Nations Secretary General. He said to do so would only bow to the aim of the Soviet Union to paralyze the U. N. at a time of crisis.

Hammarskjold addressed the Security Council this afternoon after Adlai E. Stevenson, spokesman for the new United States Administration, accused the Soviet Union of virtually declaring war on the U. N. by proposing an end to the U. N. Congo operation and the firing of the U. N.'s chief.

Stevenson's speech at a morning session supporting Hammarskjold was interrupted by the wildest demonstration in U. N. history. At least 21

Mobs fire Belgian embassy, stone U. S., British and U. N. offices in Cairo. Page A6

Salient points in Congo statement by U. S. Ambassador Stevenson. Page A9

persons were injured as American Negro demonstrators — shouting for the slain Congo leader Patrice Lumumba — battled U. N. guards in the public galleries and U. N. corridors.

Hammarskjold declared that under normal circumstances he would consider withdrawal of confidence by a permanent member of the Security Council as reason to resign.

Cites Soviet Aims

But he added that the Soviet Union had made clear it would not accept appointment of a successor, but wanted to establish instead a three-man executive as demanded last fall by Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

If no successor were named, Hammarskjold added, "the world would have to bow to the wish of the Soviet Union to have this organization, on its executive side, run by a triumvirate which could not function, and which most definitely would not provide the instrument for all the uncommitted countries of which they are in need."

He said it is up for the uncommitted nations and not the Soviet Union to say whether they want him to stay on the job.

"Whatever the members of this organization may decide on the subject," he added, "will naturally be my law."

Earlier, Stevenson warned that the United Stataes would not remain an idle bystander while the Congo deteriorates into chaos and anarchy.

Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, countered immediaetly that the Kennedy Administration was apparently following the same policy that he said brought about the present situation in the Congo.

Zorin formally proposed that the Council call for the firing of Hammarskjold; discontinuation of thte U.N. operations in the Congo within a month and withdrawal of all troops; the disarming of all Congo soldiers now led by anti-Communist Congolese leaders.

Stevenson called Zorin's proposal "virtually a declaration of war on the United Nations, and on the principle of international action on behalf of peace."

He defended Hammarskjold as a dedicated international civil servant loyal only to international justice and peace, and added:

"Let the Soviet government, if it wishes, pretend that he does not exist. It will find that he is far from a disembodied ghost, and it will find that peace-loving states will continue to support his patient search for the right road to security and peace in the Congo and for all peoples."

Stevenson said what the Russians actually propose is "abandonment of the U.N. effort for peace in the Congo and a surrender of the United Nations to chaos and to civil war."

As to the U. S. position, he declared:

"We, the United States, insist that all foreign military aid from whatever source and to whatever end be removed from the Congo and that no such aid be permitted to interfere with the free and independent working out by the Congolese people themselves of their own political destiny. We mean this and we intend to keep on meaning it.

Pledges U. S. Action

He added that "we mean it with particular reference" to the Soviet threat to render aid to the leftist forces led by Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville.

The United States, he declared, "for its part does not intend to sit by if others consciously and deliberately seek to exacerbate the present situation.

"We are prepared to use all our influence, if other members of the United Nations do likewise, to prevent such assistance coming to the Congo no matter from what quarter it comes."

He said the United States is able to look out for itself "and look out it will."

He said the issue involved in the present crisis "transcends the fate of the suffering 14 million Congolese people. It involves the fate of all of us, of all mankind.

"The issue, then, is simply this: Shall the United Nations survive? Shall the attempt to bring about peace by the concerted power of international understanding be discarded?"

It was at this point that the demonstrations broke out in the Council's public gallery, packed to capacity Afterward Stevenson deplored this "outrageous and obviously organized demonstration" in which Americans were involved, and apologized to the Council members.

U. N. source said the injured included 18 guards, one demonstrator and two news photographers. U. S. officials in Washington said Communist agitators were behind the disturbances, but the leaders claimed they represented only African nationalists.

The U. N. building was closed to the public during the Council's afternoon session.

Stevenson said a solution should be sought for the Congo along these lines: Cessation of all foreign intervention outside the U. N. framework; urgent steps to avoid extension of civil war; the unification, reorganization and training of the Congolese army; release of all political prisoners once order is restored; reconciliation of all political factions.

Eighteen non-members of the Council have been granted the right to take part in the debate.

DEMONSTRATIONS
EX-PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA

U. N. Chief Tells Russians He Won't Be Forced Out

By LINDESAY PARROTT
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 15—Secretary Dag Hammarskjold told the Soviet Union today that he would not be driven out of his post. His resignation and the substitution of a three-man committee for the office of Secretary General, which have been demanded by the Russians would destroy the world organization at its most critical moment, he said.

Statements at U. N. on Congo are on Pages 12 and 13.

The Swedish diplomat told the Security Council that he meant to stay on as long as the organization needed him.

Stevenson Interrupted

The Council's debate on the Congo crisis was interrupted by what long-time officials here called the worst outbreak it ever has witnessed. Shortly before noon, as the new United States representative, Adlai E. Stevenson, was making his first major address to a United Nations body, thirty or more demonstrators started a minor riot in the spectators' gallery.

The demonstrators, many of them Negroes, were protesting the murder of Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Congolese Premier.

The day's debate in the Council seemed to indicate that, despite friendly gestures by the new United States Administration and by the Kremlin, the American and Soviet delegations were as far apart as ever on the crucial questions of the Congo and of the "cold war."

Mr. Stevenson said that a statement issued last night in Moscow and a draft resolution laid before the Council today by Valerian A. Zorin, the chief Soviet delegate, constituted a "declaration of war" on the United Nations. The resolution would call for an end of United Nations operations in the Congo within a month. The Soviet statement, also declared its non-recognition of Mr. Hammarskjold as Secretary General.

Mr. Stevenson declared that the United States believed "the only way to keep the cold war out of the Congo is to keep the United Nations in the Congo." He denounced Soviet recognition of the regime set up in Stanleyville by Antoine Gizenga, a former deputy of Mr. Lumumba, as the "legitimate government of the Congo."

"The United States, for its part, does not intend to sit by if others consciously and deliberately seek to exacerbate the present situation," Mr. Stevenson declared. "We are prepared to use all of our influence, if other members of the United Nations do likewise, to prevent such assistance from coming to the Congo, no matter from what quarter it comes."

Mr. Zorin took a cool view of Mr. Stevenson's address. He said that it presented only an "old attitude" by the United States and a reflection of the same policy that had brought about "dire events" in the Congo.

U. S. Efforts Disregarded

The Soviet delegate made no reference to the efforts Mr. Stevenson said he and the Kennedy Administration had carried on in the last two weeks to find a "consensus" on the Congo situation that might serve as a basis for a general agreement in the Council.

Any new mandate to the Secretary General, as suggested by Mr. Stevenson and other Western speakers, would simply deepen the crisis in the Congo, instead of helping to solve it, Mr. Zorin declared.

Mr. Zorin, following a line laid down first by Yugoslavia in the U. N. and then in yesterday's Moscow statement, bade the Security Council impose upon Belgium "all the coercive measures" that the United Na-

tions has power to impose against an "aggressor nation." These range from economic sanctions to military action.

Only a decision to take such action, Mr. Zorin said, will lead to a "true solution" of the Congo crisis and a return to the Congolese people of the authority to solve their own problems.

Soviet Gets Little Support

The continuation of the debate this evening indicated that there was little support for the Soviet position, at least in the Security Council. Diplomatic sources here have suggested that if the eleven-nation body failed to act on the Soviet proposals, Mr. Zorin might make a request for a special session of the General Assembly in advance of the scheduled resumption of its 1960 session on March 7.

Sir Patrick Dean of Britain delivered what was perhaps the sharpest attack of the day on the Soviet viewpoint. Sir Patrick, who is serving as President of the Council this month, called Mr. Zorin's resolution "an attempt to sabotage the United Nations itself."

"So far as the Congo is concerned," he declared, "I can only describe the Soviet statement as a recipe for a merciless civil war—a recipe, I may add, drawn up by experts."

Secretary General Hammarskjold, in his statement to the Council, reviewed the powers given him by the Assembly and the Council itself since the Congolese crisis began last July. He said he had done what he could, with "all the pressure I possibly could" apply, to preserve peace and security in the new Africal republic.

If mistakes have been made, the responsibility "should be shared by all members," he asserted.

Determination Expressed

Then, dealing with the Soviet refusal to recognize him any further, and the plain intimation that he should resign, he asserted that he himself would take the "full responsibility" of remaining. This, he said, he intended to do.

Mr. Hammarskjold told the Council that if he should quit, no new Secretary General could be chosen. The direction of the world organization, under the Soviet plan, then would pass into the hands of a three-man committee—one from the West, one from the "uncommitted" nations and one from the Soviet bloc.

This, Mr. Hammarskjold indicated, as many delegats here have done since the Soviet proposal first was made by Premier Khrushchev here last September, would effectively paralyze the executive arm of the United Nations.

But the decision, Mr. Hammarskjold said, rests in the hands of the smaller nations "for whom the Soviet Union pretends to speak." Informed sources here have said that the Swedish diplomat would resign only if it seemed that a considerable body of the new African and other "under-developed" nations wished hi mto do so.

Mr. Hammarskjold has made no secret of his belief that one of the functions of the Secretary General's office is to serve as a spokesman for the new, emerging countries.

Diplomatic sources said tonight that the Soviet draft resolution would not be the only one before the Council in its present debate. Mr. Stevenson explained in his address that the United States had been approaching other nations here and in foreign capitals "for the last fornight" in an attempt to find what he called a "consensus."

It was understood that at least two Asian nations also were attempting to draw up a Congo resolution that might in the Council's approval.

Hammarskjold Defies Reds, Is Supported By Stevenson

By MILTON BESSER
Associated Press Staff

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 15. — Dag Hammarskjold Wednesday defiantly rejected a Soviet demand that he resign as secretary-general. He said to do so would only bow to the aim of the Soviet Union to paralyze the United Nations at a time of crisis.

Hammarskjold addressed the United Nations Security Council Wednesday after Adlai Stevenson, spokesman for the new United States Administration, accused the Soviet Union of virtually declaring war on the United Nations by proposing both an end to the United Nations Congo operation and the firing of the United Nations chief executive.

No Successor

Stevenson's speech at a morning session supporting Hammarskjold was interrupted by the wildest demonstration in United Nations history. Scores were injured as American Negro demonstrators—shouting for the slain Congo leader Patrice Lumumba — battled United Nations guards in the public galleries and United Nations corridors.

Hammarskjold declared that under normal circumstances he would consider withdrawal of confidence by a permanent member of the Security Council as reason to resign.

But he added that the Soviet Union had made clear it would not accept appointment of a successor, but wanted to establish instead a three-man executive as demanded last fall by Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

He said it is up to the uncommitted nations and not the Soviet Union to say whether they want him to stay on the job.

Firing Proposed

The chief United States delegate to United Nations warned that the United States would not remain an idle bystander while the Congo deteriorates into choas and anarchy.

Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet deputy foreign minister, countered immediately that the Kennedy Administration was apparently following the same policy that brought about the present situation in the Congo.

Zorin formally proposed that the council call for the firing of Hammarskjold as secretary-general; discontinuation of the United Nations operations in the Congo within a month; withdrawal of all troops; the disarming of all Congo soldiers now led by anti-communist Congolese leaders.

Stevenson defended Hammarskjold as a dedicated international civil servant loyal only to international justice and peace, and added: "Let the Soviet government, if it wishes, pretend that he does not exist. It will find that he is far from a disembodied ghost, and it will find that peace-loving states will continue to support his patient search for the right road to security and peace in the Congo and for all peoples."

Stevenson said what the Russians actually propose is "abandonment of the United Nations effort for peace in the Congo and a surrender of the United Nations to chaos and to civil war."

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EX-PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA

Kennedy Warns Soviet Union Against Intervening In Congo

U. N. Chief Defies Russ; Won't Quit

Adlai Says Reds Declaring War On World Union

From Wire Dispatches

United Nations, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Dag Hammarskjold defiantly rejected Wednesday a Soviet demand that he resign as Secretary-General. He said to do so would only bow to the aim of the Soviet Union to paralyze the United Nations at a time of crisis.

Hammarskjold addressed the U. N. Security Council Wednesday afternoon after Adlai E. Stevenson, spokesman for the new United States Administration, had accused the Soviet Union of virtually declaring was on the U. N. by proposing both an end to the U. N. Congo operation and the firing of the U. N.'s chief executive.

Battle Breaks Out

Stevenson's morning speech supporting Hammarskjold was interrupted by the wildest demonstration in U. N. history. At least 21 persons were injured as American Negro demonstrators, shouting for the slain Congo leader, Patrice Lumumba, battled U. N. guards in the public galleries and U. N. corridors.

Hammarskjold declared that under normal circumstances he would consider withdrawal of confidence by a permanent member of the Security Council as reason to resign.

Triumvirate Proposed

But he added that the Soviet Union had made it clear that it would not accept the appointment of a successor, but proposed instead a triumvirate of the Soviet Union and of the United Arab Republic in recognizing the regime of Antoine Gizenga, a follower of executed Patrice Lumumba, "can only confuse and make more difficult the task of securing Congolese independence and unity."

On the broader question of whether the newest Soviet moves dashed any hopes of peaceful, profitable negotiation with the Soviet Union by the new Administration, Kennedy was not entirely direct in his replies.

He said it was his hope that all members of the U. N. would recognize the need to continue to support the U. N. in the Congo.

Relates Hope On Space

Asked specifically if he thought there still were prospects for pooling American-Soviet space-exploration efforts, a subject he and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev have discussed in an exchange of messages, Kennedy replied:

"I hope it would be possible for the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union to develop in such a way that the peace can be protected and that it will be possible for us to use our energies along peaceful and productive and fruitful lines.

"The development of space, preventing outer space from being used as a new area of war, of course, is of the greatest possible concern to the people of this country." Again he reiterated a hope that "real progress can be made this year."

Says No Meeting Planned

In response to questions, he again stated that no plans have been made for an early meeting with Khrushchev and that he still has no hint whether the Soviet leader plans to return to the U. N. General Assembly sessions in New York in March.

He was asked if he would welcome a meeting with Khrushchev if he did come to New York.

"I would make a judgment as to what could usefully be done once we knew what Mr. Khrushchev's plans were," he replied.

Statement Is Given

Here is the statement Kennedy made Wednesday night on the Congo:

Adlai Stevenson in the Security Council today has expressed fully and clearly the attitude of the United States Government toward the attempt to undermine the effectiveness of the United Nations.

The United States can take care of itself. The United Nations system exists so that every nation can have the assurance of security. Any attempt to destroy this system is a blow aimed directly at the independence and security of every nation, large and small.

I am also, however, seriously concerned at what appears to be a threat of unilateral intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Congo. I find it difficult to believe that any government is really planning to take so dangerous and irresponsible a step.

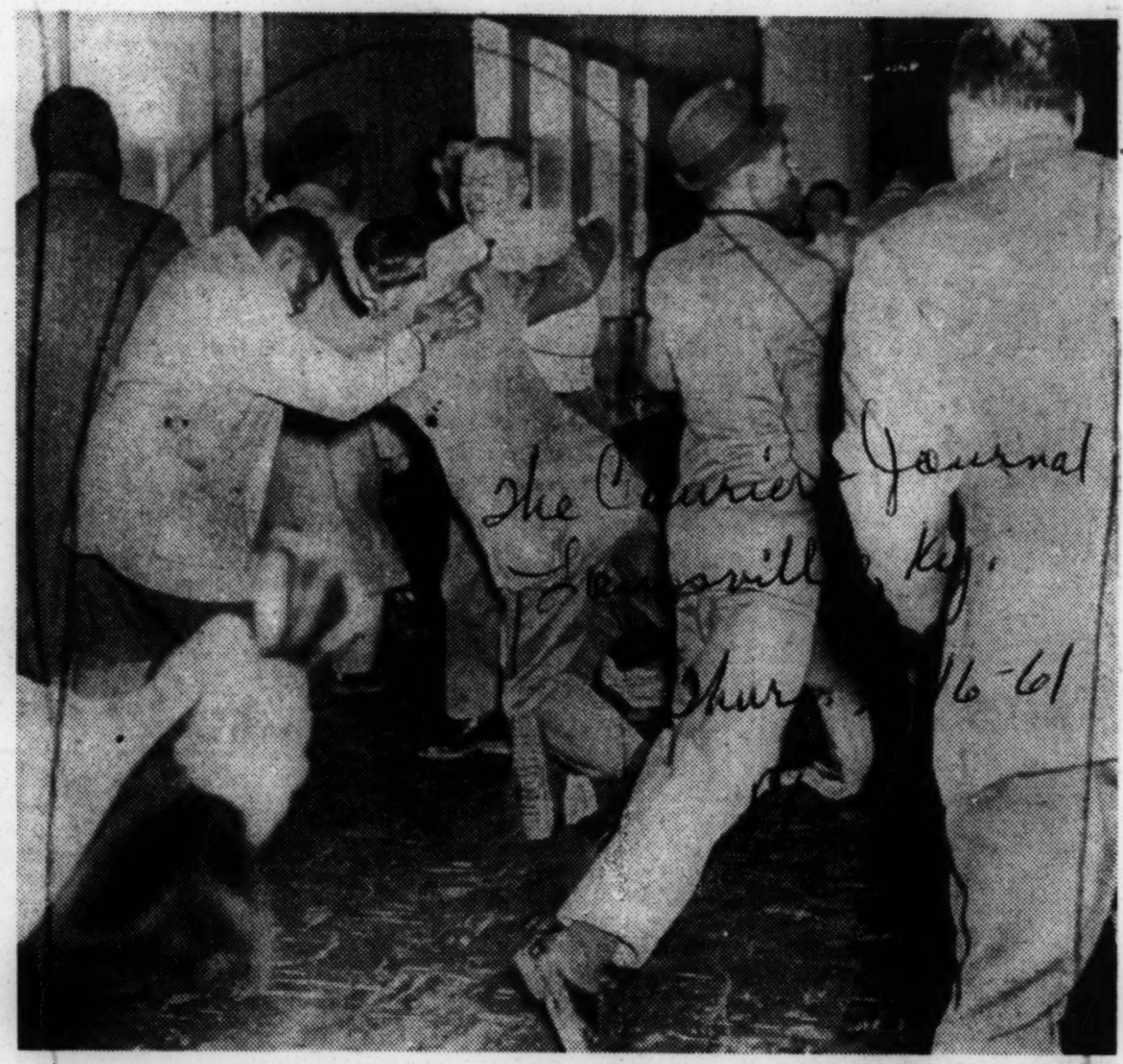
Backs U. N. Presence

Nevertheless I feel it important that there should be no misunderstanding of the position of the United States in such an eventuality. The United States has supported and will continue to support the United Nations' presence in the Congo. The United States considers that the only legal authority entitled to speak for the Congo as a whole is a Government established under the chief of state, President Kasavubu, who has been seated in the General Assembly of the United Nations by a majority vote of its members.

The broadening of the Government under Kasavubu is a quite legitimate subject of discussion, and such discussions have been going on in Leopoldville and in New York. But the purported recognition of Congolese factions as so-called governments in other parts of that divided country can only confuse and make more difficult the task of securing Congolese independence and unity.

'U. N. Offers Best Hope'

The United Nations offers the best if not the only possibility for the restoration of



Associated Press Wirephoto

LUMUMBA RUMBA . . . Demonstrators and United Nations guards maneuver for position in a hallway after hecklers disrupted a Security Council meeting on the Congo yesterday. The fighting continued in the hallway after the demonstrators were ejected from the public gallery.

conditions of stability and order in the Congo. The press reports this afternoon that Prime Minister Nehru has stated, and I quote, "If the United Nations goes out of the Congo, it will be a disaster." I strongly agree with this view.

Only by the presence of the United Nations in the Congo can peace be kept in Africa. I would conceive it to be the duty of the United States and indeed all members of the United Nations to defend the charter of the United Nations by opposing any attempt by any government to intervene unilaterally in the Congo.

Associated Press

VIOLENCE AT U. N.: United Nations guards battle with demonstrators in balcony of Security Council Chamber

SHOT IN GALLERY HALTS U.N. DEBATE

New York

Many Hurt as Pro-Lumumba Hecklers Attack Guards—Midtown March Halted

Thurs. 2-16-61

More than two dozen persons were injured yesterday when a group made up mostly of American Negroes set off the most violent demonstration inside United Nations headquarters in the world organization's history.

About sixty men and women burst through the Security Council door and fought with United Nations guards in a protest against United Nations policies in the Congo and the slaying of former Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Last night, 200 demonstrators virtually took over the north side of Forty-second street in a march from First Avenue westward across Manhattan, chanting "Congo, yes! Yankee, no!" When they refused to abandon a move on jammed Times Square, mounted policemen charged the demonstrators at Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street and dispersed them.

Groups Anti-Colonialist

The demonstrators inside the Security Council chamber included members of the United African Nationalist Movement and the Liberation Committee for Africa and on Guard, groups apparently of nationalist and anti-colonialist hue.

Later, picketing outside the United Nations on First avenue at Forty-third street appeared dominated by the African Nationalists and their sympathizers, who turned away would-be white pickets. When Benjamin J. Davis Jr., national secretary of the Communist party and a Negro, tried to join them, they pushed him away. Mr. Davis later joined a group of largely white pickets south of Forty-second street.

In Washington, United States officials, who declined to let themselves be identified, asserted that Communist agitators had stirred up the pro-Lumumba demonstrations at the United Nations, outside the Belgian Embassy in Washington and in many other capitals. They said the demonstrations had been well organized and coordinated.

The United States officials added that, much as Mr. Lumumba may have differed with United States policies, this country understood and sympathized with Africans who were indignant at his murder. The demonstrations, they held, sought wrongly to identify the United States and the United Nations with a killing with which they had nothing to do and which they deplored.

Four Negroes were arrested by the New York police and charged with disorderly conduct as a result of melées outside the United Nations headquarters.

Stevenson Interrupted

The outburst in the United Nations interrupted the first formal speech by Adlai E. Stevenson as United States representative. The Security Council session was suspended while the chamber was cleared. The public was barred later from the rest of the morning meeting and an afternoon session.

In addition, all public tours of the United Nations were cancelled for the day and for the first time the outside iron gates were closed while a meeting of a major organ was under way. The United Nations announced last night that the public would also be barred from today's meeting.

Daniel H. Watts, an unemployed architect and chairman of the nine-month-old Liberation Committee for Africa, said a dozen members of his group and about fifty from On Guard had gone into the Council session planning a quiet demonstration. The women wore black veils and the men black arm bands.

Demonstrators Blame Guards

Mr. Watts said a woman from the On Guard group—which he said was part of the Harlem Writers Guild and whose head he named as Miss Rosa Guy—had suddenly stood up when Mr. Stevenson began expressing United States support of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. Disorder began, he asserted, when guards rushed for her.

The New York police, however, attributed the outbreak to members of the United Africal Nationalist Movement, a group whose president, James Lawson, was in the press gallery as a United Nations correspondent for his own syndicate. Mr. Lawson later disclaimed responsibility on his organization's behalf.

U. N. Guards Bowled Over

The police version was that twenty-five members of the nationalist organization and their sympathizers had obtained tickets and were seated in the audience in groups of two, three and four. At 11:35 A. M., according to this version, sixxty others who had been waiting in line outside suddenly rushed the doors.

The newcomers bowled over guards and joined shouting demonstrators inside. Guards rushed to the chamber and fists flew as the demonstrators were ejected from the public gallery.

Visitors cringed against the walls. In the corridor, a woman struck a guard with her shoe, cutting his scalp. One demonstrator drew a knife but was disarmed, it was reported. Guards suffered broken teeth, bites, cuts and bruises.

Stanley Hall, a photographer for The New York Mirror, was knocked unconscious by a man who punched him behind the right ear. Joel Landau, a United Press International photographer, suffered a cut scalp when struck with a heavy metal object. Some demonstrators later showed broken teeth and other injuries.

Twenty-one persons, including eighteen guards, were treated by United Nations medical personnel. None of the injuries was serious. When the Council session was resumed, Mr. Stevenson apologized to other members "to the extent that Americans may have been involved in the fighting."

As the demonstrators were forced out of the international enclave to First Avenue, the melée brought in the New York police. Thirty mounted and foot patrolmen swung into action as rocks and snow were thrown at the United Nations guards.

Three Freed After Arrest

Three Negroes were arrested and later drew suspended sentences when they pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct before Magistrate Kenneth M. Phipps in Manhattan Arrest Court.

They gave their names as James Kelly, 24 years old, of 123 West Twenty-third Street? King David and Abraham Yeled. David told the court that he was a rabbi and that he had striven to maintain order. He said he and Yeled lived at 179 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

The west side of First Avenue across from the United Nations turned into a shouting, chanting parade area for pickets all through the day. Negroes, including the African nationalists, set up their own segregated picket line—ranging up to eighty strong—at Forty-third Street, barring white sympathizers.

They were equipped with placard pictures of the late Premier Lumumba and signs such as "Belgian Pig, Stop Wallowing in he Congo," "Murder, Inc., Hammarskjold, Ralph Bunche, Kasavubu, Tshombe, Mobutu," "Imperialists—Lumumb's Blood Is on Your Hands."

Nine white students from St. John's University, Jamaica, began picketing near by in support of Secretary General Hammarskjold. At 2:20 P. M. fighting broke out between the students and twenty Negroes.

The police arrested a Negro who said he was Maurice Laurenci, 25, a student, of 830 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and charged him with disorderly conduct for attempting to wrest away placards carried by the pro-United Nations pickets.

During the disorders in the street, George Snyder, a Columbia Broadcasting System photographer, was assaulted by three men, according to his network. C. B. S. said he was injured when struck by a chain. He was rushed to a physician.

About 4 P. M., Mr. Davis, the Communist leader, a former City Councilman, attempted to join the Negro pickets. He said that the Communist party had nothing to do with the disorders, but that he believed it was "the duty of all Americans" to protest Mr. Lumumba's murder.

The nationalist demonstrators, who had refused to identify themselves or their organizations, demanded that Mr. Davis go away and declared they dod not represent any organized group. The policemen joined in pushing Mr. Davis up toward Forty-fourth street.

Later Mr. Davis joined a group of 125 pickets, almost all white, who took up a march south of Forty-second Street along First Avenue. This group passed out circulars for a Provisional Committee for a Free Africa, but declined to name its leaders.

March on Times Square

At 6 P. M. the Negro pickets decided to march on Times Square. A man in white Arab headdress, with a blue and yellow band, who called himself Mustafa Bashir, headed the procession as it trooped down First Avenue and along Forty-second Street. The white pickets swung in behind.

Deputy Chief Inspector Lawrence McKearney, in charge of fifty-five uniformed policemen and fifteen mounted policemen, strode alongside the marching column.

As Mr. Bashir waved a one-starred flag and led the group in anti-American chants and slogans, the demonstrators trooped across the center of Manhattan past amazed pedestrians and motorists. It was a peaceful march, even when one pedestrian set up a counter-chant, "Lumumba, no!"

Police Break Up March

Outside Stern's department store just east of the Avenue of the Americas, Inspector McKearney called a halt. He announced that the police could not let the marchers troop into Times Square, crowded as it would be with rush-hour travel.

"Break it up!" he ordered. "Tere and now! We've been going along with you people all day long. This is enough."

Mr. Bashir and other leaders stormed back. They asserted they were exercising their rights of free assembly and free speech. They declared they would go to jail before they would desist.

At the Avenue of the Americas, the demonstrators found a wall of patrolmen and mounted men confronting them. The turbaned leader turned up the avenue and the policemen rushed alongside. At Forty-third Street the marchers charged across traffic in the face of red lights, heading westward.

Mounted policemen galloped in front of them. Fifty feet east of the avenue, the mounted men turned, faced the crowd and started moving in. The demonstrators fled, dispersed in small groups.

The demonstrators departed in all directions, denouncing alleged police repression. Then the leaders began calling for an assembly later at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, in the heart of Harlem.

By 6:40 P. M., the midtown area appeared back to normal.

Later, a mass meeting of more than 200 persons got under way in Seventh Avenue between 125th and 126th Streets. Speakers called for unity between Negro nationalist groups and declared that Mr. Lumumba had not died in vain if this could be the result. A United States flag waved in the background.

DEMONSTRATIONS
Ex-PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA

—AP Wirephoto

U.N. Guards Battle Demonstrators After Unprecedented Outburst

RED-INSPIRED

Shouting Negroes Riot at U.N. Meet

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. (UPI)—A screaming group of men and women, most of them American Negroes protesting the slaying of Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, broke up briefly a meeting of the Security Council today and fought guards with their fists and chains in a wild melee in the corridors.

Rioters broke through the back doors of the U.N. chamber on the final as U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson was making his first major U.N. speech.

Negroes already seated in the public gallery immediately joined the wild demonstration. They chanted "vive Lumumba" and "Hammarskjold murderer."

Others stomped their feet and one man ran down an aisle toward the horseshoe-shaped table where the 11 delegations sat before he was halted.

(Police in Washington quickly broke up a demonstration by Negroes before the Belgian embassy.)

Reds Spotted

Police here and in Washington, as well as diplomatic sources, said well-known Communists had been spotted in the crowds and branded the outbursts Communist-inspired. Supporters of Cuba's Fidel Castro also were noted among the demonstrators.

Pro-Lumumba demonstrators — most of them Negro—converged on the outside of the green glass headquarters building as well and clashed briefly with white students demonstrating in support of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

Police quickly separated the two groups, mounted patrols forcing them back behind barricades along First Avenue, which marks the boundary between New York and the officially international territory of the United Nations. Some of the signs carried by the Negroes denounced "colonial gangsters".

U.N. officials ordered the entire building closed. Visitors on guided tours or waiting to get in for the Congo debate were cleared from the public sections. It was the first time in U.N. history such action had been taken.

Eighteen guards were injured in the fighting. New York Daily Mirror photographer Stanley Hall was knocked unconscious from a blow by a rioter armed either with brass knuckles or a chain wrapped around his fist.

UPI photographer Joel Landau was cut severely in the forehead by the same man. One demonstrator had several teeth knocked out by a blow in the mouth and others of the mob suffered minor injuries.

One Negro drew a knife on a guard but was disarmed before he could use it. Another man, swinging a chain, was floored by four U.N. guards.

U.S. diplomatic officials in Washington linked the disorders with mob violence against Belgian embassies in Moscow, Cairo and Warsaw over the death of the deposed Congo premier.

Some Whites in Group

There were some whites among the group of Negroes. Photographer Landau saw one white man in the mob, carrying a copy of the New York Communist newspaper, the Worker.

Six men and four women were taken to a security office in the building. They were told to "take it easy" and given water and cigarettes. After a short time they were escorted out of the building and across First Avenue opposite the U.N. where pickets were marching with pro-Lumumba placards.

Three Negores were arrested by New York police for disorderly conduct after they began shouting at passersby and refusing to move along.

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DR. ARENIA C. MALLORY (UNESCO)

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, President of Saints Junior College Lexington, Mississippi, left Tuesday night, October 10 to attend the UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) Meeting in Boston, as a delegate. She is a representative from the International Council of Women and the National Council of Women of the United States. Enroute Dr Mallory will attend the Annual Banquet sponsored by the "Friends To Liberian Youth", in New York City. This organization was Founded by Dr. Mallory upon her return from Africa February 1, 1960. "Friends To Liberian Youth" have been responsible for eleven Liberian students coming to the United States for educational training.

Morrow Nominated To Be Alternate U.N. Representative

WASHINGTON D. C. — (NNPA) — President Kennedy Tuesday nominated John H. Morrow, former Ambassador to Guinea, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States at the 15th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr. Morrow was recently replaced in his post at Conakry by William Attwood.

At the time of his ambassadorial appointment Mr. Morrow was chairman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at North Carolina State College

The President also sent to the Senate Tuesday the nomination of Clifton R. Wharton, a Career Minister to be Ambassador to Norway.

Mr. Wharton a native of Baltimore was appointed to the Foreign Service from Boston 22 years ago. His home is now in California.

J. H. Morrow New Alternate UN Delegate

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — President Kennedy last week named John H. Morrow, the resigning American Ambassador to Guinea, as alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

Another delegate appointed by the President for a UN post was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has served in a similar capacity in the past and has also been a member of the U. N. Commission on Human Rights.

THE OTHER four U. S. representatives, headed by Adlai Stevenson, are permanently assigned.

Mr. Morrow is a brother of E. Frederic Morrow, formerly White House aide to President Eisenhower on special projects.

Negroes Picket U. N. Without Riots

From News Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Negro pickets marched quietly in pairs outside the United Nations Building today in contrast to disorder on the sidewalks yesterday.

The pickets apparently were continuing a protest against the death of Patrice Lumumba, left-wing former Congolese premier, and against U. N. policies in the Congo. But they carried no placards and did not shout slogans.

Twenty-eight persons were in the picket line at noon.

They were watched closely by 20 policemen, part of a force of almost 150 policemen assigned to the United Nations vicinity to guard against a recurrence of violent demonstrations.

As far as could be determined, the crowd outside the U. N. included no Africans. All who would speak to newsmen indicated they were American residents of Harlem or Greenwich Village.

One of them, James W. Duncan, 25, was among those chanting "Down with Belgium." Asked why he was demonstrating, Duncan said, "Someone's got to demonstrate. It is the only way that colonialism will be abolished, not only in Africa but in North America. It is the only way I can let off steam."

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy identified yesday's demonstrtaors as members of the "Moslem Brotherhood," a group that preaches African solidarity.

Some of the demonstrators wore Arab-style headdress.

However, James R. Lawson, head of the United African Nationalist movement said at least 15 organizations took part.

Among them were reported to be groups known as the Liberation Committee for Africa; On Guard; Universal African Legion, Inc., and Black America, Inc., and the Sons and Daughters of Africa.

Members of one group that picketed quietly said they representedd the Provisional Committee for Free Africa.

One demonstrator carried a placard appealing for volunteers for the Universal African Legion, Inc., headed by a Col. Israel von Dinzey, at a Harlem address.

In response to a State Department suggestion that the demonstrations were Communist-inspired, Lawson said "that is a dastardly lie." He said his group simply believed in freedom for all African peoples.

Asked how mmany members his organization had, he said "it might be" fewer than 100.

Daniel H. Watts, head of Liberation Committe for Africa, which sent women with black veils into the Council chamber, said:

"We are not Communists. We have nothing to do with Communists. We are Americans fighting for African liberation."

Watts said his committee, established here last June, has 450 members, including chapters in Denver, Chicago, San Francisco and Houston.

The "Moslem Brotherhood" referred to by Police Commissioner Kennedy, also known as the Muslims, is not the name of any specific organization but represents a general category of Negro groups.

Another group is known as the "Blasck Nationalists," also not the name of an organization itself but a term for a different category of Negro groups.

Sources familiar with both says both groups fight racial discrimination and favor African nationalism. Neither seeks alliances with white liberals.

The difference is that the Moslems, or Muslims, associate the pattern of colonialism and segregation with Western white Christianity.

They reportedly have turned to the Moslem religion, have their own temples and pray as often as five times a day.

The "Black Nationalists" do not reflect an anti-Christian feeling.

Leaders of New York's Negro community decried the demonstrations. Earl Brown, Democratic city councilman from Harlem, said the demonstrations were "disgraceful" and "obviously planned." Both he and Harold Burton, a Harlem Republican leader, blamed Communists for inspiring the demonstrations.

Associated Press

Mustafa Bashir, a member of the American Negro Moslem Brotherhood, leads a crowd of anti-United Nations demonstrators along 42d st. in Manhattan Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Appointed U.N. Delegate

Atlanta Constitution 6 C

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be on the U.S. delegation to the U.N. General Assembly this year for the first time in nine years.

Sept 20 61

While the assembly is in session she will have her 77th birthday—on Oct. 11.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the president's widow, was a member of every U.S. delegation to the assembly from 1946 through 1952 and was U.S. representative on the U.N. Human Rights Commission, and much of the time chairman of it.

Fire Mrs. Roosevelt, Committee Asks

New York World-Telegram P. 1

Sept 20 61

New York, N.Y.

The secretary of the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations called today for the resignation of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as special adviser to our U.N. delegation.

In a telegram to President Kennedy, Marvin Liebman asked him to "publicly ask Mrs. Roosevelt to resign."

Mr. Liebman claimed Mrs. Roosevelt overstepped "bounds of propriety and diplomacy" in a speech she made Thursday at Charlotte, N. C. In it, he said, she called for admission of Red China to the U.N.

"We urge that you ask Mrs. Roosevelt to resign . . . so she can have the opportunity to advocate whatever she wishes without danger of acting contrary to official United States policy," the telegram read.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Nominated To UN Assembly

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
1-31-61

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy Tuesday nominated Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the first woman to serve on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, as a delegate to the 15th U.N. Assembly session.

Mrs. Roosevelt's name went to the Senate along with four others to complete the U.S. delegation.

Kennedy broke precedent by failing to nominate a member of Congress to the group.

The nominees, in additon to Mrs. Roosevelt, included Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambasador to the United Nations; Francis T. P. Plimpton, deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations; Charles W. Yost, deputy U.S. representative in the U.N. Security Council and Philip M. Klutznick, U. S. representative in the U. N. Economic and Social Council.

CURRENT MEMBERS

Sens. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., and George Aiken, R-Vt., are current members of the delegation in keeping with past policy of appointing a congressional representative from each party.

Mrs. Roosevelt was first appointed to the U. N. General Assembly by former President Harry S. Truman in December 1945, after the death of her husband, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The 76-yearold former first lady resigned from her U.N. post early in 1953 after former President Dwight D. Eisenhower took office. However, she continued to work for and with the United Nations during the interim.

NOMINATES ALTERNATES

Kennedy nominated three alternates along with the delegates. They are Jonathan B. Bingham, U. S. representative in the U. N. Trusteeship Council; John Howard Morrow, retiring U. S. ambassador to Guinea, and Charles P. Noyes, counsellor to the U. S. mission to the United Nations.

Witnessing the election of Burma's U Thant as acting secretary general of the United Nations are his wife, Tin (left); their daughter, Aye Aye Myintu; the daughter's husband, Tyu Myinth (behind Mrs. Thant), and the Thant's son, Tin Maung Thant.—AP Wirephoto.

HEADLINE PERSONALITY

Evening Star

U Thant Is Man of Action

A-2

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 5 (AP).—The man chosen as interim Secretary-General of the United Nations is a practicing neutral who has sought to get along with both the Communists and the West—but only when he believed they were right.

Burma's 52-year-old U Thant firmly believes a true neutral must be an active one, who calls the shots as he sees them.

"Peace cannot be achieved through passive neutralism, which would mean a withdrawal from the battle for peace," he once told the General Assembly.

Sat 11-4-61

Criticized Both Sides

As head of Burma's U. N. delegation, he has denounced the Soviet Union for intervention in Hungary, the United States for its position on Cuba and France for its Algerian policy.

Washington D.C.

Performance has shown him a man of action, opposing any attempt to weaken the authority of the United Nations executive.

When Premier Khrushchev demanded last year that Dag Hammarskjold be replaced by a three-headed troika, Mr. Thant told the assembly he was against any scheme that would water down the Secretary-General's powers.

"Any such course is not only bound to retard the efficiency of the United Nations operations, but is sure to weaken the organization itself," he asserted.

His record of impartiality and belief in a strong United Nations have prompted many diplomats to liken him to Mr. Hammarskjold.

A believer in Buddhism, Mr. Thant considers it essential for a man to keep his "emotions"

FULL NAME—U Thant.

CLAIM TO FAME—Named Acting Secretary General of U. N.

HOME—Rangoon, Burma.

BIRTH YEAR—1909.

EDUCATION—Graduate of Rangoon University.

JOBS—School teacher, historian and member of Burmese delegation to U. N. since 1952.

FAMILY—Wife, son and daughter.

equilibrium." He admits, however, that his own calm was somewhat shaken when he found himself headed toward the top U.N. post.

"Of course, there was a moment of emotional excitement," he said, "but I have been trained in the Budhist tradition of concentration and meditation to seek a certain detachment."

A polished orator and tenacious bargainer, Mr. Thant has played an important role in behind-scenes negotiations which make most U. N. decisions possible.

His skill as a negotiator evidently played a key part in bringing the Soviet Union and the West to final agreement on naming him successor to Mr. Hammarskjold.

Teacher of English

Mr. Thant was born in the town of Pantanaw, near Rangoon, and attended the local schools. At Rangoon University he became friendly with U Nu, now prime minister of Burma. Both men later took up teaching English and modern history at Pantanaw high school.

After World War II, Mr. Thant plunged into public life. In 1947 he was chosen press and publicity director of the anti-fascist People's Freedom League, the country's ruling political group. When Burma became independent the next year, he became government press chief.

He accompanied Mr. Nu to many international conferences and became acquainted with Premier Khrushchev and Mao Tze-tung. He was named to Burma's U. N. Delegation in 1952, taking over as chief five years later.

Married, Mr. Thant has a daughter and a son who is a student at Hunter College.

In his apartment on New York's upper East Side, Mr. Thant likes his native dress—a long kilt. At the U. N. he wears impeccable dark suits purchased in New York for $150.

Suave and gregarious, he is frequently seen at U. N. cocktail parties puffing a black cigar. He drinks sparingly and prefers daiquiris.

Follows Newspapers

An avid reader, he closely follows the main journals of opinion of the United States and Britain. At 11 each night a servant brings in first editions of New York morning papers. At 8 a.m. late editions are brought to his breakfast table.

Mr. Thant's early ambition was to become a political news writer. He has contributed to Burmese newspapers and has written a number of books, including a work on the League of Nations and a history of modern Burma.

He has only one name—Thant. "U" in Burma is a title of respect, used with the name. The pronunciation is Ooh Thawnt.

Vacant U. N. Post Filled By U Thant

News & Courier 21
Sat 11-4-61 Charleston, S. C.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —U Thant of Burma was elected acting secretary-general of the United Nations Friday by unanimous vote of its 103 members.

The mild-mannered Buddhist diplomat was chosen by secret ballot of the General Assembly. He will serve until April 10, 1963, end of the five-year term of the late Dag Hammarskjold, who was killed in a plane crash in Africa Sept. 18. The job pays $5,000 a year in salary and allowances.

The assembly's action followed a unanimous recommendation by the Security Council.

The new acting secretary-general got a 30-second standing ovation from delegates and spectators on entering the packed blue and gold assembly hall.

Taking the oath of office, U Thant, 52, swore not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of his duties "from any government, or other authority external to the United Nations."

In his acceptance speech soon after, he promised to maintain an attitude of objectivity in keeping with the policy of nonalignment of Burma, whitch he has represented here since 1957.

He also said he would invite a limited number of U.N. undersecretaries "to act as my principal advisers on important questions' —and they would include Ralph J. Bunche of the United States and Georgy P. Arkadev of the Soviet Union.

"It is also my intention," he declared, "to work together with these colleagues in close collaboration and consultation in a spirit of mutual understanding."

This, he said, "is without prejudice to such future organizational changes as experience may reveal to be necessary."

The key phrase of U Thant's statement was the part about a limited number of advisers.

The Big Four all accepted that formula when U Thant submitted it to them secretly. That broke a deadlock over whether there should be seven principal advisers, favored by the Soviet Union; or five, favored by the Western powers. It settled the last issue outstanding in six weeks of negotiations to get a new U.N. chief.

U THANT

Burmese Diplomat

The 11-nation Security Council, meeting privately, recommended U Thant by unanimous show of hands in favor of a resolution submitted by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic.

U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson told Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin, council president for November that he was happy unanimous agreement had been achieved at the first meeting under Zorin's presidency and he hoped this augured well for the future.

Will Give UN Own Formula

U Thant Tires of Delay On Secretariat Format

New York Herald Tribune
In 10-27-61
By Martin G. Berck
A Staff Correspondent

UNITED NATION, N. Y.

Burmese Ambassador U Thant expressed his determination yesterday to move personally and directly to break the East-West deadlock over the United Nations secretariat. P. 5

For the first time, Mr. Thant spoke out publicly on the subject. He declared that if the deadlock persists through this week, he will issue his own formula next week in an effort to solve the problem.

Carrying the blessings of both the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr. Thant is the only present candidate to fill out the late Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's term, which expires in April, 1963.

In repeated and continuing negotiations between American and Soviet diplomats and others points of difference have been narrowed down to the question of how many principal assistants the new Secretary General should have and from which regions they should come.

The United States maintains the position that if the number of assistants must be specified, there should be only five—one each from the United States, the Soviet Union, Latin America, Africa and Western Europe —to represent the different geographical areas.

The Soviet Union, attaching importance to ideological representation, wants seven assistants, adding appointees from Eastern Europe and Asia to the panel.

Answering questions at a luncheon of the United Nations correspondents association at Danny's Hide-A-Way, 151 E. 45th St., Mr. Thant said that "whatever formula is agreed to by the big powers will be generally acceptable to me," but he foresees no quick big-power agreement and strongly feels that the time has come for definitive action.

In all stages of the diplomatic activity that has followed the plane-crash death of Mr. Hammarskjold in Africa on Sept. 18, Mr. Thant has acted as an intermediary, going from one side to another, without extending his own views, the substance of which Mr. Thant did not disclose yesterday.

Hammarskjold Formula

Some observers do not think it an idle exercise, however, to restudy a formula advanced by Mr. Hammarskjold, to combine the necessity of considering big-power interests with the principle of wide geographical representation.

The late Secretary Genera 's education was for five key political posts going to an American, a Russian and three nationals of unaligned countries; and nine top administrative jobs going to Britain, France and China, with the others spread around the world. All fourteen jobs would be considered equal in rank.

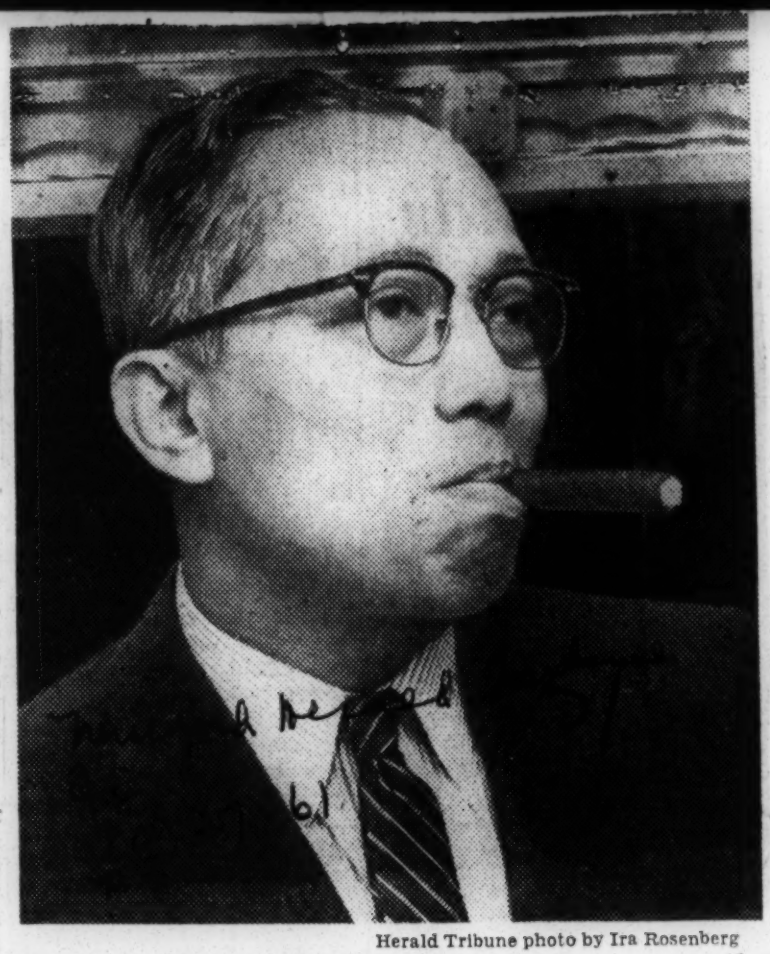
Whatever form Mr. Thant's proposals take, it is expected that the plan will first be presented to a group of smaller powers and put forward by them to the great powers, clearing the way for Mr. Thant's nomination by the Security Council and his election by the General Assembly.

The Burmese significantly associated himself with Mr. Hammarskjold's view that the United Nations should develop into a "really effective instrument of international conciliation" and not be reduced to a mere "conference forum." Mr. Hammarskjold accused the Russians of trying to force the UN into the lesser role.

"The United Nations should be abel to cope with emerging crisis as they come up," Mr. Thant said, and it should not "merely operate as a conference machinery."

He underlined the necessity for big-power agreement in the settlement of major international problems and asserted that in the sixteen-year history of the UN, such questions as disarmament, unification of Korea and cessation of nuclear testing have gone unsolved for lack of it.

It is the job, he said, of the "non-aligned, neutral or just-plain-scared" countreis to "bridge the gulf" separating the great powers and exert moral pressure to produce accord. "I think there are very good omens that the big powers will heed this moral pressure," he said.



Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

Burma's U Thant puffs a cigar at press conference yesterday.

U.N. Ends Long Feud By Electing U Thant Its Secretary-General

The Commercial Appeal p. 1
Sat. 11-4-61 Memphis, Tenn.

Burmese Is Active Neutral, Favors Strong Organization

By The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The man chosen as interim secretary-general of the United Nations is a practicing neutral who has sought to get along with both the communists and the West—but only when he believed they were right.

Burma's 52-year-old U Thant firmly believes a true neutral must be an active one, who calls the shots as he sees them.

"Peace cannot be achieved through passive neutralism, which would mean a withdrawal from the battle for peace," he once told the General Assembly.

As head of Burma's United Nations delegation, he has denounced the Soviet Union for intervention in Hungary, the United States for its position on Cuba and France for its Algerian policy.

Performance has shown him a man of action, opposing any attempt to weaken the authority of the United Nations executive.

Opposed Troika Plan

When Premier Khrushchev demanded last year that Dag Hammarskjold be replaced by a three-headed troika, U Thant told the Assembly he was against any scheme that would water down the secretary-general's powers.

His record of impartiality and belief in a strong United Nations have prompted many diplomats to liken him to Hammarskjold.

A polished orator and tenacious bargainer, U Thant has played an important role in behind-scenes negotiations which make most United Nations decisions possible.

U Thant was born near Rangoon and attended the local schools. At Rangoon University he became friendly with U Nu, now prime minister of Burma. Both men later took up teaching English and modern history at Pantanaw High School.

After World War II, U Thant plunged into public life. In 1947 he was chosen press and publicity director of the anti-fascist People's Freedom League, the country's ruling political group. When Burma became independent the following year, he became government press chief.

He accompanied U Nu to many international conferences and became acquainted with Khrushchev and Mao Tze-tung. He was named to Burma's United Nations delegation in 1952, taking over as chief five years later.

Married, U Thant has a daughter and a son who is a student at Hunter College, New York.

Suave and Gregarious

In his apartment on New York's Upper East Side, U Thant likes his native dress—a long kilt. At the United Nations he wears impeccable dark suits purchased in New York for $150.

Suave and gregarious, he is frequently seen at United Nations cocktail parties puffing a small black cigar. He drinks sparingly and prefers daiquiris.

An avid reader, he closely follows the main journals of opinion of the United States and Britain. At 11 each night a servant brings in first editions of New York morning papers. At 8 a.m. late editions are brought to his breakfast table.

U Thant's early ambition was to become a political news

U Thant

It's Unanimous

Burmese Will Serve As Hammarskjold Successor Until April 10, 1963

By BRUCE W. MUNN
United Press International Staff

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The United Nations Friday unanimously elected U Thant of Burma as acting secretary-general. He immediately announced appointment of Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United States and Georgy P. Arkadev of Russia as principal advisers.

U Thant made no commitment concerning the rest of his cabinet of deputies, a point which was the center of bickering between Russia and the United States for six weeks since Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold died in an African plane crash.

U Thant was elected by a 103-0 vote of the Assembly Friday afternoon to serve out Hammarskjold's unexpired term until April 10, 1963. His election was unanimously recommended by the Security Council Friday morning.

States His Policy

In a policy declaration after assuming office, U Thant said:

"It is my intention to invite a limited number of persons who are at present undersecretaries, or to be appointed as undersecretaries, to act as my principal advisers on important questions pertaining to the performance of functions entrusted to the secretary-general by the United Nations Charter.

"I intend to include among these advisers Dr. Ralph Bunche and Mr. Georgy Arkadev.

"It is also my intention to work together with these colleagues in close collaboration and consultation in a spirit of mutual understanding.

"I shall count on the support of all men and women of good will all over the world, whose overriding interest in the peace, security and progress of the world it will be my task to reflect and serve."

No Strings Attached

The 52-year-old practitioner of Buddhist philosophy took the post with no strings attached. For six weeks Russia had insisted he be compelled to act in agreement with a cabinet of deputies to be chosen in advance on the basis of distribution among the world's political blocs.

Agreement to elect U Thant without advance commitment on his policies or the appointment of his "cabinet" was reached by Russia and the Western Big Three powers Thursday after United States Ambassador Adlai Stevenson and British Minister of State Joseph Godber announced they favored his election without qualification.

Soviet Ambassador Valerian Zorin backed down on his demand that U Thant's principles be submitted to the big powers for advance agreement, although he planned to tell the Assembly exactly what the Kremlin wanted him to do about appointment of deputies.

Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

NEW SECRETARY GENERAL'S FAMILY—Attending U Thant swearing-in ceremony at the UN yesterday were (front row) his wife, Thein Tin, a daughter, Aye Aye. In rear (from left) his son-in-law, Tyn Myint U, and his son, Tin Maung.

51 1961

UNITED NATIONS

NOVEMBER

ACTING SECRETARY- GENERAL, U THANT (OF BURMA)

UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLITICAL SECURITY . . . . . DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

U THANT'S ISSUE

U.N. Secretary Faces Bitter Congo Conflict

The Montgomery Advertiser

P1

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —Strife in the Congo became the first big issue for the United Nations' new acting secretary-general, U Thant of Burma, Saturday as the case was carried to the Security Council.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin, president of the council this month, called on U Thant to discuss a new request he had for a council meeting on the Congo situation. They talked for half an hour in the secretary-general's 38th-floor office.

The request reached Zorin late Friday night in a letter from Ethiopian, Nigerian and Sudanese delegates. They asked him to convene the 11-nation council "to consider the situation prevailing in the province of Katanga, Republic of Congo (Leopoldville), caused by the lawless acts of mercenaries." He was expected to call a meeting for Monday or Tuesday.

RESOLUTION VAGUE

Ambassadors Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy of Ethiopia, Muhammad Ngileruma of Nigeria and Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel of Sudan did not say, in their letter to Zorin, what kind of resolution they wanted the council to pass.

But Emperor Haile Selassie had laid down Ethiopia's position in a cable he sent Wednesday to Mongi Slim of Tunisia, president of the U.N. General Assembly.

The U.N. has charged Katanga with violating the cease-fire by bombing villages in Kasai. The cease-fire was negotiated in September after the U.N. met surprising resistance in its efforts to remove white mercenaries from Tshombe's army.

The emperor said Congolese central government forces "and the Katanga mercenaries have clashed in combat." He called the situation highly critical.

The Security Council, he said, must act promptly to end hostilities and "to ensure the integration of Katanga into the Congolese nation."

Assembly Vote Is Unanimous

The Washington Post

Sat. Nov 4-61

Washington DC

Bunche, Arkadev Are Selected as Main Advisers

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 3—U Thant, Burma's 52-year-old Ambassador to the U. N., today was unanimously elected Acting U. N. Secretary General to fill out the 17 months remaining from the 5-year term of the late Dag Hammarskjold.

He immediately named America's Ralph J. Bunche, current U. N. Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, and the Soviet Union's Georgy P. Arkadev, current U. N. Under Secretary for Political and Security County Affairs, to act as his "principal advisers."

And he announced he soon would "invite a limited number of (other) persons who are at present under secretaries, or to be appointed under secretaries," and select them "with due regard to the importance of as wide a geographical basis as possible.

But U Thant decided that his maiden speech in the great General Assembly hall was not the place to go down the selection list.

Pledges Consultation

He declared it his "intention to work together with these colleagues in close collaboration and consultation in a spirit of mutual understanding"—a phrase which the Soviet Union had asked to see spelled out before consenting to his appointment yesterday.

But he gave no clue as to how many or these "principal advisers" he eventually would select—five representing the U. S., Soviet Union, Latin America, Africa and Western Europe, as the U. S. has sought; or seven to include additional representatives from Asia and Eastern Europe, as the Soviets have sought.

U Thant, who became Burma's delegate to the U. N. nine years ago, quickly told this 103-nation assemblage that he was under no illusions about the pitfalls which lay ahead for him.

Cites Financial Problem

Washington Post

Sat. Nov 4-61

"The debates in the General Assembly have already shown that the international climate can hardly be described as sunny," U Thant declared. "The (U. N.) organization is also facing a serious financial problem. In the Congo operation, which is one of the major undertakings in the history of the organization, we continue to encounter serious difficulties which clamor for an urgent solution."

As he stepped from the post of his nation's Ambassabor to that of No. 1 international civil servant, U Thant gave a parting tribute to Burma. "My country has steadfastly pursued over the years a policy of non-alignment and friendship for all other nations, whatever their ideologies," he declared. "In my new role, I shall continue to maintain this attitude of objectivity, and to pursue the ideal of universal friendship."

U Thant's selection as U. N. chief culminated 6½ weeks of huddles here: First the search for the man, then bitter negotiation between the Soviet Union and the U. S. as to how he would be allowed to carry out the functions of secretary general.

Soviet Ambassador Valerian A. Zorin and U. S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson finally reached agreement last night. Then Zorin, as this month's Security Council president, called a closed meeting of the Council this morning for the official recommendation of U. Thant's name.

The meeting, according to observers, went off without a hitch, and within 30 minutes U Thant was unanimously endorsed by a show of hands.

But Zorin didn't let the day go by without a remimnder that the Soviet Union will go back to its original demands for reorganizing the secretary general's office on an East-West-neutral "troika" pattern once U Thant's term is over.

"Our position has always been to come to an agreement on the question on a temporary basis," Zorin told reporters. "As to the position of the Soviet Union regarding the substance of the secretary general, that position is reserved for a permanent solution."

And General Assembly President Mongi Slim of Tunisia, seemed well aware of the temporary solution today when he repeatedly referred to U Thant as the "Acting Secretary General," whose term of office will expire on "10 April 1963."

Jones gets UN agency appointment

LOS ANGELES — Dr. Wendell P. Jones has been chosen by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to serve as a program specialist in its Paris headquarters.

Dr. Jones will develop plans for UNESCO's expanded program of assistance to African education. He will return to his teaching duties at the University of California, here in September.

A specialist in African education, Dr. Jones spent considerable time in Africa studying educational developments. He just returned from a special six-week mission to Nigeria for the International Cooperation Administration.

At UCLA, in addition to teaching, he is involved in developing a Comparative Education Center and an African Studies Center.

51 1961

UNESCO Anniversary Finds It Advancing

By TRUMAN TEMPLE
Star Staff Writer

Some years ago pollsters went to the public and asked what they thought the word UNESCO meant.

Officials were dismayed to learn that only 15 per cent of Americans really knew.

"The eggheads thought UNESCO wrote the Roumanian Rhapsody, and the average guy thought it was a cookie," said one observer.

Yesterday the organization celebrated its 15th birthday anniversary amid mounting evidence that its job is gaining not only understanding but approval around the world.

There will probably always be controversy about UNESCO. Even before it was born a noisy ruckus among American isolationists exploded over speeches hailing its "re-education of all peoples." Education in the Kremlin line? Who is to be the teacher? Such were the questions raised.

One of the most suspicious was the Soviet Union itself. It refused to join during UNESCO's first eight years, barred its publications and wouldn't even answer its letters. Red satellites such as Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia joined UNESCO before the cold war began in earnest, but quit in 1952-3 claiming it was run by "United States warmongers." They quietly trotted back when Russia joined in 1954.

Ireland New Member

Today 102 nations belong to UNESCO, with Ireland the newest member. She signed up last month.

UNESCO has many friends in out-of-the-way corners of the world. A woman in a Mexican village once held up a chicken in the market and shouted, "UNESCO! UNESCO!"

When a baffled UNESCO official asked her what she meant, she replied that she thought the word meant the same thing as "good."

At this point it's appropriate to note that the organization is neither Nabisco cookies, nor the composer Ionescu, nor the late violinist, George Enesco, but an abbreviation for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The ultimate aim of UNESCO is to promote "international cultural and educational co-operation" around the world. Through the State Department, the United States National Commission represents us in UNESCO.

The world agency has four massive projects in progress. The first is primary schooling in Latin America, an area where a few years ago the average level of education was around the first grade.

The second project is reclaiming arid lands of the world. Some 33 countries are signed up for this prodigious economic goal which has interested Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy.

Reclaiming Arid Lands

The third is so broad and nebulous as to frustrate any predictions about when it might succeed or how. It is to help Orientals and Western peoples understand each other better.

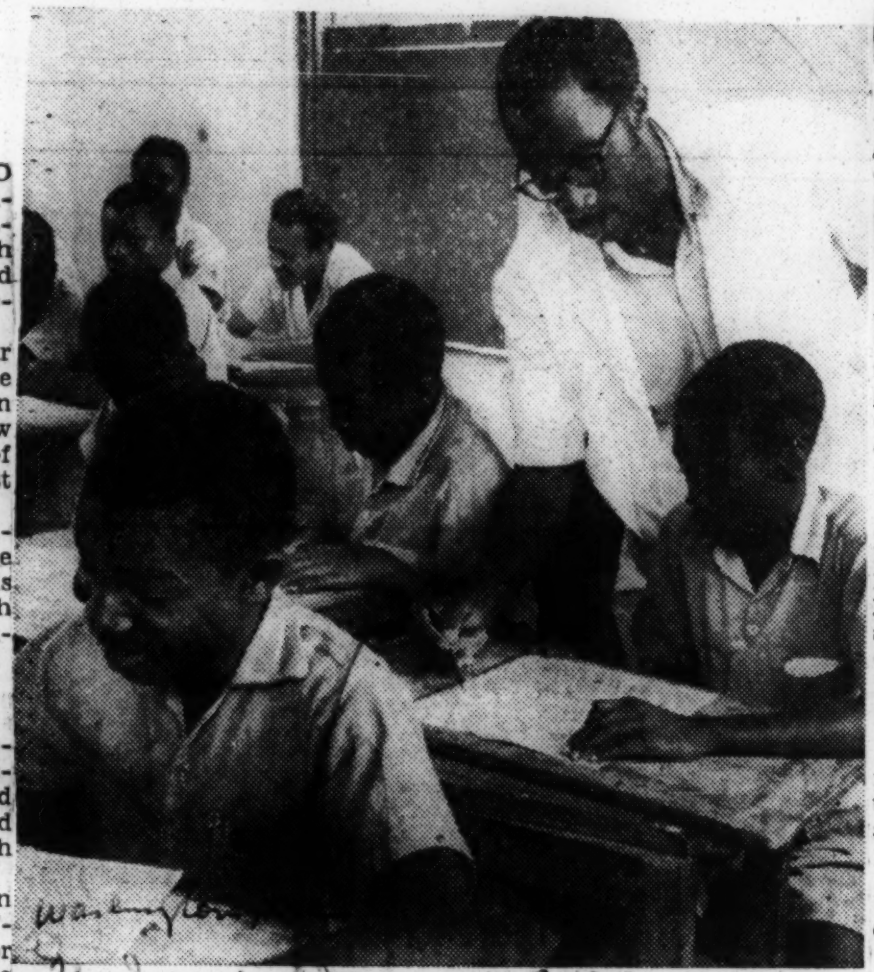
Fourth is a crash program in 1961 to combat illiteracy in Africa. No one denies the need for this, or the magnitude of the task. In tropical Africa alone nearly 17 million out of a total of 25 million children do not attend school in any form. Africa has the highest illiteracy rate in the world, about 80 per cent. UNESCO will spend $12 million as a starter to plan univeral compulsory education among independent African nations.

Despite its reputation for sometimes speaking in woolly phrases and seeking maddeningly vague goals, UNESCO has some solid achievements under these programs and smaller ones. Partly due to its efforts, primary school enrollment in Latin America increased an average 19 per cent in the last three years, and in some countries as fast as 42 per cent.

Universal Copyright

UNESCO created a Universal Copyright Convention among 40 nations protecting authors from international plagiarism. It devised the successful European Organization for Nuclear Research, headquartered in Switzerland, where 12 nations have pooled money to build powerful particle accelerators for peaceful study.

UNESCO



Reading in Africa—A class at the Accra Academy secondary school for boys.—UNESCO Photo.

2,000 Expected At Boston UNESCO Meet

BOSTON — In the largest conference ever assembled in America on the subject of Africa, some 2,000 delegates and guests from all over the country and Africa will participate in the Eighth National Conference of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO in Boston, October 22-26.

Jaja Wachuka, Nigerian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will deliver the keynote address, entitled "The Image of the U. S. in Africa" at an evening plenary session on Monday, October 23, at 8:30 p.m., at Symphony Hall.

The Hon. G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and former Governor of Michigan, will deliver the concluding address, Thursday, Oct. 26, at 11 a.m., on "Africa and the United States," at John Hancock Hall. He is expected to arrive in Boston from his current trip to Africa.

Arranged in cooperation with Boston University, the conference is programmed on the theme "Africa and the United States: Images and Realities." Experts, including some 50 African participants will discuss the education, culture, science and communications of African nations in 60 panel sessions, four section meetings, and nine plenary sessions.

A "Salute to Africa Week" has been proclaimed by both Governor John A. Volpe and Mayor John F. Collins in honor of the event which has been planned with the assistance of a distinguishel group of Boston citizens.

NOVEMBER

Mrs. Agnes Jones Attends UNESCO Meet In Boston

Mrs. Agnes S. Jones, employee of the Washington, D. C. public library and formerly of Atlanta, Ga., was among the more than 2,000 persons attending the 8th National Conference of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO in Boston, Mass., Oct. 22-26.

Jaja Wachuku, Nigerian Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered the keynote address, entitled "The Image of the U. S. in Africa." The Honorable G. Mennen Williams, assistant secretary of State for African Affairs and former governor of Michigan, delivered the concluding address.

The major objectives of the conference were to broaden American understanding of the achievements and aspirations of Africa's people and to develop ideas which may be useful to the U. S. National Commission in advising the U. S. Government on educational, scientific and cultural aspects of American policies with respect to Africa.

U.S. Counters UNESCO Stir

Christian Science Monitor
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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

As far as the State Department is concerned, there are no plans to ask the Senate to ratify the UNESCO convention on discrimination in education.

From this standpoint, State Department officials find it difficult to understand the public stir, mostly in California, over the contents of the convention.

The department has received letters alleging a UNESCO conspiracy to alter existing United States educational concepts, particularly local-control aspects.

Hartford 11-2-61

Complaint Answered

In answer to complaints concerning the convention during the past few months, the State Department has replied:

"The convention is applicable only in countries which are parties to it. In order to become a party a country must ratify or accede to the convention in accordance with its own constitutional processes. Since our government is not a party, the convention does not apply in the United States."

Boston Mass

It is understood there has never been any serious advocacy by anyone within the State Department for ratification of the convention.

No one in Congress has become a champion of the convention.

Thus, it is emphasized here, concern that the UNESCO convention is a step toward international control over United States education are groundless.

Brooks Hays, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, pointed out in a letter to Sen. Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona: "UNESCO's policy is not to interfere in the domestic affairs of its member states."

This policy, he pointed out, is incorporated in UNESCO's constitution in this manner: "With a view to preserving the independence, integrity, and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the states members of this organization, the organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction."

Some of the confusion over the convention is caused by the fact there is also a UNESCO "recommendation" which incorporates the same views as the "convention."

The United States goes along with the idea of a nonbinding recommendation. The United States told UNESCO in 1958:

"The first consideration . . . should be to stimulate the greatest possible progress by means adapted to varying local needs and capacities. It is believed that a recommendation rather than a convention would be most suitable for this purpose since it could provide practical guidance on a wide range of different situations and could state objectives in terms of goals for common achievement."

Officials here are inclined to feel the convention is made up largely of generalized statements of principle.

Vagueness Admitted

However, it is recognized that the vagueness of some parts of the convention—in the very remote possibility the United States ever ratifies it—could give rise to some doubts as to its exact meaning.

Critics of the convention say several of the articles conceivably could be interpreted as requiring greater national control over all education, public, and private.

There is a provision in Article 8 that if a dispute should arise between any of the parties to the convention concerning its interpretation or application, it could be referred to the International Court of Justice by the parties involved.

In an informal report on the 1960 UNESCO session, which deliberated on the convention's content, the United States delegation declared:

"Unfortunately, in the plenary session of Dec. 14, when the work of the program commission was submitted for approval of the general conference, it was voted to modify the text of Article 8 in such a way that in the event of dispute's arising between two or more states, reference to the International Court of Justice would be made only at the request of any one of the parties. This revision in the opinion of many delegations greatly weakened the character of the convention."

Even if the United States adopted the convention, it is pointed out here, the Connally reservation which reserves to the United States the right not to submit itself to the court's jurisdiction would apply.

Wide Variations

The UNESCO convention was the result of a UNESCO study in 1955. This showed wide variations in many countries in educational opportunities.

A State Department memorandum noted one example of this—the fact there were fewer schools for girls and the number of girls in school in the total school population lagged far behind the number of boys.

Also, "facilities in rural areas were often far less extensive than in cities, and various groups in the population—racial, religious, and those speaking a minority language—often experienced difficulty in achieving a full education.

"Because of these discriminatory practices, education leaders in many countries believe their educational systems would benefit from a statement of principles which would be useful to them in helping to improve their own legislation and practices."

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Wachuku Speaks Again

U. S. Impresses Africans Only On Negro Rights

The Pittsburgh Courier

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

BOSTON, Mass—"If the United States wants 100 per cent support of some of her policies," Jaja Wachuku, Nigerian Foreign Minister, said here this week, "she must cease treating 20 million Americans of African descent as second and third-class citizens."

p. 5

Mr. Wachuku was addressing 2,000 delegates to the eighth annual conference of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO.

Particularly known at the United Nations for his diplomatic honesty buttressed by blunt language, the Nigerian diplomat was typically candid.

"Nigeria," he said, emphatically, "considers her independence as a means to end, not as an end in itself. She has chosen her role to aid those Africans who are still not free in their own countries to control their political destinies."

Speaking of the Verwoerd Administration in the Republic of South Africa, Mr. Wachuku said: "There must be a fair distribution of the natural resources in South Africa. Eventually, South Africa will be ruled by the majority.

Sat. 11-11-61

"The South African impasse will be resolved peacefully—or otherwise."

It was indicated by the indignant Nigerian Foreign Minister that the Verwoerd Administration in South Africa was continually perpetuating itself in office by using insidious rumors of impending racial violence.

"NIGERIANS," Mr. Wachuku avered, "admire a brave man who acts like a brave man. Consequently, if the United States wishes the Nigerians and other Africans to look upon Americans as brave men, then conscientious efforts must be made to make certain what is inherently wrong on the African continent is condemned forthrightly by American policy makers.

Mr. Wachuku pointed out that when the U. S. soundly censured Portugal for the repressive Angolan policy, Africans were impressed with the sincerity of the change in overt policy.

"Honest policy on African problems," the Nigerian envoy asserted, "impresses Africans more favorably than deliberate efforts to sway uncommitted Africans by using the ghost of communism as a undiplomatic lever.

"At the United Nations, both the U. S. and Russia now have the peculiar taks of trying to convince Africans about their individual policies. They must justify policies in terms of African benefits or disadvantages, not because of the rivalry of East and West.

"Frankly, the historical alignment of the United States with imperialism, has crippled her honesty. Indeed, it made her morally a bird flying on one wing."

MR. WACHUKU reminded his listeners who greeted his remarks with scattered applause with the exception of the Negro and African delegates, that he represented Nigeria and deeply resented overt attempts at the United Nations to sway him to echo the policies of Western Europe.

"Such treatment of African diplomats," he said bitterly, "indicates a lack of appreciation for the African viewpoint, for the integrity of the African diplomat and an open disrespect for mine of an African in the service of his country.

Nigeria has its own heritage and culture, and a long history. I represent Nigeria, not the West. The Western man has not secured a superiority with respect to integrity and morality.

"Can it be," he asked rhetorically, "that Western blood is thicker than water? Where was the United States when France exploded her so-called primitive A-bomb in Africa? Where was her quick condemnation of France for using the African continent as a testing ground?

If France's A-bomb was so primitive and harmless, as de Gualle claimed, then why didn't the French explode that harmless bomb in Paris?"

Mr. Wachuku countered the American contention that African nations constituted beggar-nations.

"Africa is not begging," he said. "In fact, western industry cannot last six months without the valuable African resources such as gold, diamonds, copper uranium, cobalt, silver, and columbite.

"Within the next 50 years, Africa shall be a first-class power onthe basis of her own resources."

UNESCO

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GOVERNOR MEETS PREMIER — New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller chats with Chief S. L. Akintola, Premier of Western Nigeria, and his wife at Rockefeller's New York office. Premier Akintola talked with a number of financiers and industrialists during his five-day visit to the city.

GIFTS FOR JKF—Secretary of State Dean Rusk receives an armful of gifts for President Kennedy from Samuel Akintola, Premier of Western Nigeria. Akintola called on Rust at the State Department in Washington.